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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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REED ALL THE TIME.

Joe Manley Comes Out for the "Uncrowned Czar."

FAR EAST WITH HIM.

Thinks the Fight Is Between Maine's Son and McKinley.

ARE NOT PERSONAL ENEMIES

Bob Lincoln Has a Chance but Harrison Not in the Hunt.

OPINION OF A SMART POLITICIAN.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—One of the most weary men in the State of Maine tonight is Thomas B. Reed. This weary feeling is not caused by any anxiety for his reelection to Congress at the election that takes place tomorrow, as it is conceded by the Democrats that Mr. Reed will be elected by 11,000, while Thomas himself claims 20,000.

Exactly the opposite of Mr. Reed is Joe Manley, Chairman of the National Republican Executive committee, Chairman of the State Republican committee, and many other political committees too numerous to mention.

Mr. Manley is in fine fettle. To use his own words, "The Republican party never had such a cinch as it has this year."

It was through him that McKinley and other stalwarts were brought into the State during the present campaign, without consultation with or the consent of any of the candidates. Manley was the right arm of James G. Blaine in all the trying campaigns of the Plumed Knight. What he was to Blaine he is now to Tom Reed. Yet he is not an idol-worshiper, and acts on his own judgment. His political labors take a range much wider and more far-reaching than the horizon of Maine. As Chairman of the National Executive committee of the Republican party, he is a potent factor in the making or unmaking of the next President. A correspondent for THE TRIBUNE called on him today to learn who was responsible for inviting Governors generally into Maine in the present campaign. Toward Mr. McKinley there is in this State an undercurrent of suspicion or distrust. The man from Ohio proceeded without stop direct to Bangor, where he arrived shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was taken in escort by Congressman Boutelle, whose guest he has been today.

The Second Place for Reed.

Mr. Manley, on being asked who was responsible for Mr. McKinley's visit to the State during the campaign, said: "I am responsible for Gov. McKinley's coming. I personally know of no breach between Gov. McKinley and Tom Reed. I know of no conflict between them so far as their relative aspirations for the Presidency in 1896 may be. I invited Gov. McKinley to come here to speak during the campaign. I did so on my own responsibility as Chairman of the Republican State committee. The coming of the Western Governor need excite no surprise when it is known that Tom Reed went all the way to Ohio to stump that State for him. Gov. McKinley said he would come and make a speech, and as I felt he was not in the most robust health I did not assume to ask for more. Gov. McKinley shows the effect of his hard labor. He has come to Maine as the friend of Tom Reed and his speech at Bangor was in accordance with my arrangement. I cannot say whether or not he will meet Reed while in the State, yet such a meeting is quite probable, as McKinley, like Mr. Reed, is a good Republican, and both are loyal to the party."

"Is it not likely that they may arrange a deal whereby the ticket will be Reed and McKinley or McKinley and Reed in 1896?"

Mr. Manley, after a few moments' reflection, replied firmly with an emphatic "no." Continuing, he said: "There is no likelihood of such a deal, for the Republicans of Maine will be as loyal and as steadfast to Tom Reed as they have been to Blaine in the past. In the next Republican National convention Tom Reed will be a candidate for the first place on the ticket. All New England will be solid for him and the delegates from Maine will be for him in the convention first, last, and all the time. In the last convention in '92 Tom Reed could have had the second place on the ticket as a gift, but he did not care for it, and neither will he in '96 accept the second place. Under such conditions it is preposterous to assume that any deal is likely, because it is known that Gov. McKinley is also a candidate for the first place.

Reed Did Not Antagonize McKinley.

"There is no foundation for any claim on the part of any friend of Gov. McKinley that Tom Reed was antagonistic to his candidacy for the Presidency in 1892. McKinley himself, during the week of the convention, went among the delegates and discountenanced the boom that was being made by his friends in his behalf. Certainly nothing that Tom Reed did could have injured Gov. McKinley in the convention. Reed was loyal to Blaine."

Touching the Presidency and the availability of candidates, Mr. Manley made a cursory survey of the field. He said: "There are likely to be some candidates for the nomination other than Tom Reed or Gov. McKinley. My ideal Republican candidate is John Sherman, for he is undoubtedly the most accomplished man, from his long experience in the public service. He understands finance thoroughly, as evidenced by his labors while Secretary of the Treasury and his long service in the Senate. But John Sherman is now 72 years old and past the limit. If he were to be the next President he would be 80 years old in completing the term in 1900.

"Justin Morrill of Vermont might be mentioned, but his age would be against him more than in the case of Sherman. Morrill is now nearly 80 and at 82 would not be considered available."

"How would Gov. Greenhalge do as a candidate?" "Well, Gov. Greenhalge will be with Massachusetts in the next Republican convention and, like Massachusetts, will be for Thomas B. Reed of Maine. Robert Lincoln, too, might be presented as the favorite son of Illinois. His name is one to conjure up all the old party pride in a live campaign. Then Bob Lincoln has proved himself a worthy son of a great father, for as Secretary of War and Minister to the Court of St. James he gave evidence of statesmanship of a high order. His capacity for Presidential honors and duties was unquestioned. But" —here Mr. Manley hesitated a moment— "Ben Harrison may again be a candidate for the nomination, but ex-President Harrison is not likely to have the same strength as in the convention of '92.

Harrison Not a Factor.

"His occupancy of the White House in 1892 gave him an advantage such as he can not exercise under the present Democratic administration. Without the patronage he may not be able to control the Southern delegates, whose votes in the last convention gave him the mastery. But the convention is some way off yet."

"Do I think the Populists will be a factor in the next Presidential campaign? Well, no, I do not. I do not believe they will hold the balance of power in the next Electoral College. There the choice will be as heretofore between the other two parties.

"Who are the Democrats likely to nominate for the Presidency in '96?"

"Well, just now there seems to be some feeling that the party from sheer necessity will turn to Grover Cleveland for a third term. Of course, such a move would be an innovation and would be dangerous for the party. Yet there are some people who will say a third term for President Cleveland would be no violation of the traditions of our country, for the reason there was an interregnum between his first and present terms. But this argument is not likely to stand."

Referring to David B. Hill as a possible candidate Mr. Manley remarked that the Senator of New York had proved himself an exceptionably able man. The tariff, according to Mr. Manley, would be the issue between the two great parties in 1896. On this point he said: "We naturally shall hold the Democratic administration responsible for all the blunders in legislation which have caused such a depression in business the last two years. No matter how hard Democrats may try to deny the impeachment the masses of the working people will recognize in their own impoverishment the true cause and hold the Democracy to a strict account."

Pennsylvania May Support Cameron.

Again reverting to Reed and the Presidency and his possibility for a second place on the ticket Mr. Manley said: "The first, second, and every choice of the Republicans of Maine will be for Reed for first place."

The interviewer called Mr. Manley's attention to the fact that in the last Republican convention McKinley and Blaine each had 182 votes, which might indicate that in '96 the candidates might expect this old support. Mr. Manley said Pennsylvania might throw its solid vote for Don Cameron. At any rate Mr. Manley thought Cameron sure of Pennsylvania if he was a candidate.

TARIFF BILL HURTS MANUFACTURERS.

European Mitten-Makers Able to Drive Out the Home Industries.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—The most extensive knitting industries in Ohio are located in Toledo. The proprietors of these concerns view with considerable alarm the effect the new tariff law will have upon their business. Said J. Mandler of the Toledo Knitting company, and a conservative, cool-headed manufacturer: "The new tariff hits us right between the eyes. There is no telling as to the business future. Free wool does not hurt us so much, but the reduced duty on the goods we manufacture will give the foreign manufacturer an enormous advantage over us. A single instance will be sufficient to demonstrate the effects of the new tariff. We manufacture a certain kind of mitten on which we have a large trade. The cost of manufacturing this line of goods is as follows: Labor, per dozen, 90 cents; material, 85 cents; boxing and waste, 10 cents; expense of selling, etc., 30 cents; total cost, $2.15. In France, Germany, Belgium the cost per dozen of the same goods is as follows: Labor, 25 cents; material, 60 cents; boxing and waste, 6 cents; other expenses, 20; total cost at factory, $1.11. Add to this a duty of 35 per cent and the foreign manufacturer can bring his product to our doors at a cost of $1.50 per dozen. If he would sell for a fair margin of profit on this cost, I can see where some one might be benefited, but the foreign-made goods will be sold for just enough less than their cost to us to drive us out of the market. Our business will be demoralized, and we may be forced to abandon the manufacture of certain lines. One thing seems quite evident: If we must compete with foreigners, I fear we shall have to reduce the scale of wages." Proprietors and managers of other knitting establishments in the city expressed themselves in much the same strain, although some of them preferred not to be quoted until the new tariff had been put to a thorough test.

WINNING NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS.

T. H. Aldrich to Be Republican Candidate in the Ninth Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—T. H. Aldrich, ex-General Manager of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and railway company, has been announced as Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District. He is brother of W. F. Aldrich, the millionaire coal operator of Shelby County, who is the Republican nominee in the Fourth District. He will be given the nomination and receive Populist and Kolbite support. Both of the Aldrichs are protectionists and will run on that plank, as they live in the mineral section of Alabama, where protection ideas prevail. Both are recognized as first-rate business-men. They are the best nominees the anti-Democratic combine could have made and have good prospects of winning. T. H. Aldrich stands close to the miner, as his last official act with the Tennessee company was to try to settle the strike by compromise. Tom Long is the only opponent Congressman Bankhead has for the Democratic nomination in the Sixth District. This means that Bankhead will get there.

STONE MAY GET THE SHRIEVALTY PRIZE

Bloomington Man Leads in the Interesting McLean County Fight.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The Republicans of McLean County held primaries throughout the county yesterday for the purpose of choosing and instructing delegates to the county convention which is to be held here next Tuesday. The convention is called to nominate a candidate for Sheriff in place of A. B. Johnson, who died after the regular convention had named him. The fight is between Robert W. Stubblefield of Normal and James Stone of Bloomington. The latter will probably be nominated. He has 81 votes in the convention, 84 being required. Stubblefield so far has 59 and 8 or 9 precincts are not yet heard from.

TO PUSH THINGS IN DELAWARE COUNTY

Republicans Propose to Get a Majority of Three Thousand.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Delaware County are getting into line for an active campaign. They propose to push this county to the front with a majority of 3,000 in November. Yesterday afternoon the committeemen from every precinct in the county assembled for the first time, having made complete canvass. The campaign will be formally opened tomorrow night at the Walnut Street Opera-House, where Charles Fairbanks will speak.

FRENCHMEN DRIFTING IN A DORY.

Two Men Picked Up Exhausted Who Had Been Without Food Seven Days.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 9.—Capt. Moore of steamer Sedgemore reports that Sept. 4 at 8:30 a. m., latitude 46° 11', longitude 47° 53' west, he picked up two men in a dory belonging to fishing vessel L. H. B. of St. Malo, France. They had become lost from their vessel during a fog and had been drifting seven days without food and water. They were exhausted when rescued and had to be lifted aboard. Their names are Jean Marie Brotette, aged 33, and Allain Marie Arne Francois, aged 37.

MARCH ON PITTSBURG

CHICAGO FILLED WITH VETERANS FROM THE WEST.

Large Illinois and Iowa Delegations Pass Through on Special Trains—Enthusiasm for Col. Lawler for Commander-in-Chief Grows in Volume and Intensity—The Rockford Candidate Expresses Himself Modestly—Some of the Celebrities Who Will Liven Up the Encampment.

The Western wing of the Grand Army of the Republic occupied Chicago for a few hours yesterday and then advanced to make a capture of Pittsburg. There were blue coats and bronze badges in hotel corridors and on every street corner. The wearers were all for Col. T. G. Lawler for Commander-in-Chief and their enthusiasm was not bottled up to keep till they reached Pittsburg. They have so much of it, say the veterans, that it will last the journey through and long enough in the encampment to elect their favorite. Col. Lawler came to town himself yesterday. There was a speeial train from Rockford for the candidate for Commander-in-Chief and he was backed by several score lusty-lunged members of No. 1. The special came in on the Burlington and the Colonel and his comrades were transferred to another special on the Pennsylvania road and were borne on to Pittsburg. Col. Lawler did not care to say much of his candidacy. "If the boys want me they will elect me," he said. "The honor is a great one, and it will be appreciated by the man on whom it is conferred."

There was a delegation of Chicago Grand Army men at the depot to meet the train that brought the Rockford party. Representatives of Custer and Thomas Posts were there with promises of support and prophecies of victory.

The Rockford delegation, headed by Col. Lawler, consisted of the following: G. S. Roper, C. C. Jones, J. H. Sherrett, W. D. McAffee, T. W. Cole, G. A. Sealey, N. C. Burroughs, H. D. Potter, Jeff Abbott, J. T. Savage, W. D. E. Andrus, David Sautell, C. F. Briggs, James Williams, M. J. Burroughs, B. F. Butler, O. J. Cummings, Adam Oswalt, C. W. Butler, C. H. D. Noel, J. D. Norris, D. C. Chandler, W. J. Noble, J. J. Pells, I. S. Chandler, Charles Sidders, William Kerr, C. R. Wright, A. Woolridge, Warren Pease, George Stevens, H. H. Reniger, B. F. Lee, Dr. Lichty, William Parker, H. M. Plattner, Roger Brown, T. O. Mills, Thomas Beddoes, Thomas Baxter, E. A. Heller, J. W. Burst, J. S. Martin, C. C. Duffy, Fred Sterling, and C. R. Lindstrom. The Temple quartet gave the delegation music all the way from Rockford and started them out of the Chicago depot with a lively patriotic air.

All Yelling for Lawler.

Department Commander H. H. McDowell of Illinois took a big part of the delegation of the State to Pittsburg on a special train of ten Pullman cars that left the Union Depot over the Pennsylvania road at 3:15 p. m. All on the train wore Lawler badges and declared that they would have all Pittsburg in line for the Rockford soldier before he arrived in town. As the Colonel's train left Chicago just two hours later Col. McDowell's party will be obliged to do quick electioneering work. Among those on the train were: E. A. Keeler, Senior Vice-Commander; Col. J. A. Sexton, Past Department Commander; E. A. Blodgett, Past Department Commander; James E. Morrow, Chief of Staff; Freman Conner, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Everett H. Rexford, Chief Bugler; Capts. H. S. Cribben, Henry Gage, H. P. Barnum, Isaac Jackson, James A. Hoover, and P. S. Rogers; Adjutant-General Spink, Col. R. W. McClaughry, Col. L. B. Copeland, H. H. Gage, James O'Donnel, C. J. Sauter, W. A. Freman, and Z. R. Winslow.

The Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Illinois, with a large representation headed by Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, occupied one car of the train. In another were representatives of "The Ladies of the Grand Army." Among them were Mrs. Z. R. Winslow, the department President; Mrs. N. E. Gunlock, Mrs. T. G. Springer, Mrs. James Hubbard, Mrs. Mary Ellis, and Mrs. Mary Reynolds.

The train pulled out on time and the officials agreed to send it into Pittsburg promptly on schedule time.

There was a great delegation of people from Iowa—Grand Army men, their wives, and representatives of the Sons and Daughters of Veterans. The Iowans came to Chicago over the Great Western on an early morning train. They had the Newton Band with them. It marched ahead of the contingent of delegates and played airs that were lively enough to make them forget that, although reveillé was three hours past, mess call had not sounded. At Gore's Hotel a halt was made and the party breakfasted. After breakfast they looked at Chicago a bit, and then fell in behind the band again and marched off to the Nickel-Plate depot. A special train took the party to Pittsburg. Department Commander George A. Newman of Cedar Falls was in command of the veterans.

Iowa Out in Force.

With him were the following comrades: Elective officers—Department Commander, George A. Newman, Cedar Falls; Senior Vice-Commander, J. C. Milliman, Logan; Junior Vice-Commander, W. W. Ellis, Villisca; Medical Director, E. H. Hazen, Des Moines; Chaplain, B. F. W. Cozier, Colfax. Department staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Charles L. Longley, Waterloo; Assistant Quartermaster-General, R. L. Chase, Des Moines; Inspector, H. B. Shaw, Nora Springs; Judge Advocate, H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls; Chief Mustering Officer, George Currier, Storm Lake; Senior Aide and Chief of Staff, James W. Hatton, Carroll. Council of Administration—H. M. Day, Post 235, Cedar Rapids; John E. Jayne, Post 8, Iowa City; George W. Lafferty, Post 40, Oskaloosa; W. D. Forbes, Post 505, Wall Lake; O. E. Stewart, Post 5, Ottumwa. Representatives to twenty-eighth national encampment—M. L. Leonard (at large), Des Moines; W. C. Steinmetz, Burlington; Lot Abraham, Mount Pleasant; J. H. Miller, Emeline; E. A. Snyder, Cedar Falls; J. S. Barney, Sheffield; N. S. Durgin, Cresco; S. W. Smith, Mason City; J. S. Alexander, Marion; George Trautman, Marshalltown; G. C. Johnson, Oskaloosa; A. Masser, Des Moines; S. V. West, Des Moines; J. C. McDonald, Cincinnati; S. M. Singleton, Atlantic; D. W. Moss, Luther; T. C. Gregg, Rockwell City; W. H. Barker, Sicux City; L. K. Page, Ida Grove. Past Department Commanders—J. C. Parrott, Keokuk (1874-'75); H. E. Griswold, Atlantic (1879); George B. Hogin, Des Moines (1882); E. G. Miller, Waterloo (1884); W. A. McHenry, Denison (1886); E. A. Consigny, Avoca (1888); A. A. Perkins, Denver, Colo. (1876-'78); W. F. Conrad, Des Moines (1880); W. R. Manning, Newton (1885); Charles H. Smith, Aurora, Ill. (1889); Mason P. Mills, Cedar Rapids (1890); Charles L. Davidson, Hull (1891); J. J. Steadman, Council Bluffs (1892); Philip Schaller, Sac City (1893). District Aides-de-Camp—Thomas Bell, Fairfield; E. J. Babcock, Davenport; J. A. Wheeler, Manchester; S. W. Smith, Mason City; Dan Kinley, Marion; A. W. Swaim, Oskaloosa; W. A. Abbett, Des Moines; W. T. Maxwell, Creston; J. H. M. Edwards, Logan; A. J. Scott, Rockwell City; E. P. Messer, Sheldon; Daniel Matson, Mediapolis; T. P. McReynolds, Welman; N. C. White, Sabula; J. A. Laird, Jesup; T. W. Ruete, Dubuque; H. J. Harrison, Waterloo; H. H. Clark, McGregor; G. G. Chandler, Tipton; W. H. Weatherby, Marshalltown; M. A. McCord, Newton; S. P. McBride, Rose Hill; D. C. Bishard, Altoona; J. P. Spaulding, Perry; J. M. Hill, Tabor; J. B. McKown, Hastings; H. H. Alexander, Keokuk; Robert Baird, Muscatine; N. C. Hedrick, Marengo; G. M. Bronson, New Hartford; Isaac Patterson, Osage; J. M. Andrews, Waverly; W. R. Laybourne, Grundy Center; W. O. Newlon, Belle Plaine; L. P. Bates, Bloomfield; C. B. Shields, Peoria; George M. Pitsor, Ames; J. T. Trigg, Centerville; Joseph Parkins, Derby; Samuel D. Horn, Exira; J. B. Driesbach, Council Bluffs; J. W. Robinson, Algona; E. Q. Ballou, Primghar; and E. B. Cousins, Audubon.

Some of the Celebrities on Hand.

Col. E. W. Tatlock, one of the Utah delegation, was in town. Col. Tatlock is a Republican member of the Utah commission, his appointment having been made by President Cleveland. The Colonel is a member of the Governor's staff, and a leading member of James B. McKean Post of Salt Lake City. Col. Tatlock enlisted when he was 18 years old in the Third Iowa Cavalry, which went out from Bloomfield in that State. He served through the entire war. Dr. T. C. Iliff, the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church in Utah, was another Utah delegate and Department Commander. He looks like Henry Ward Beecher. He is jollity itself and a born orator. When he gets up to speak in an encampment the veterans stay till he is through, no matter what the hour is. Dr. Iliff went into the service when he was only 15 years old and served through the war as a private and non-commissioned officer in two Ohio regiments, one infantry and the other cavalry. The West wants Dr. Iliff for Chaplain-in-Chief and a strong effort will be made to elect him at Pittsburg. Others with the Salt Lake contingent were Rudolph Aff, M. M. Kellogg, and George Deane.

The Wisconsin delegation was represented by an advance guard of individuals. Jerry Rusk Post was represented by a comrade who stood six feet eight inches in height and had two feet of beard and a yard of yellow badge topped with the G. A. R. emblem and embossed with the name of the dead soldier and Secretary Jerry Rusk.

Minnesota's soldiers came in a body. St. Paul wants the encampment next year, and the Pullman cars that brought the delegates to Chicago had a great canvas stretched below the windows saying: "St. Paul Welcomes the Grand Army Comrades for 1895." There were a lot of good orators with the Minnesota boys, and they will plead well the cause of St. Paul before the encampment. The delegation was under command of Department Commander Van Sant. Ex-Governors L. P. Hubbard and E. R. McGill were with the delegation, and so was Gen. James H. Baker, Pension Commissioner under President Grant. Judge John P. Rea of Minneapolis, one of the department's Past Grand Commanders; Assistant Adjutant-General Merz, Col. H. G. Hicks, Capt. H. A. Castle, St. Paul's Postmaster; Albert Scheffer, Gen. George Benz, Judge E. Torrence of Minneapolis, Capt. R. C. Dunne, Maj. Maginnis, Secretary of the Commercial club of Minneapolis; Capt. F. L. Brigham, Col. C. W. Horr, Col. J. H. Davidson, and others were in the party. The Minnesota headquarters train left over the Baltimore and Ohio road in the early afternoon. The St. Paul boomers had a car on the Illinois delegation's train.

From as Far Away as Sitka.

The Wyoming and Colorado Department under command of Department Commander N. Rollins of Leadville came into Chicago early over the Burlington road. There were enough delegates to fill two cars. The Nebraska delegation came in one Pullman and went straight through the city. Col. Church Howe, the Department Commander of Nebraska, went on to Pittsburg from Chicago with the Illinois delegation, making a particular comrade of Department Commander McDowell. Maj. Clarkson, Omaha's Postmaster, is a delegate from the Nebraska Department.

The Washington and Alaska delegation passed through under charge of Department Commander Scott. Some of the delegates are from far-off Sitka.

Among the veterans to arrive in the city was Col. D. R. Anthony of Leavenworth, Kas., the nestor of the State in politics, and a newspaper man with a fighting record that puts him in the front ranks with the soldiers of the late war.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Noble is expected at Pittsburg. He and Judge Trimble were members of the Third Iowa Cavalry and their likenesses will appear in medallion on the Soldiers' Monument soon to be erected in Des Moines. Judge Trimble was shot in the face at Pea Ridge and the wound is troubling him again to the extent that he will not be able to attend the encampment.

George H. Thomas Post will leave Chicago early this morning for Pittsburg. Large delegations from other posts will also leave today, and the delegations from the West and Northwest have not yet ceased coming, though today will see the arrival and departure of the last of them that will pass through Chicago.

PITTSBURG FILLED WITH VETERANS.

Visiting Posts Handsomely Cared For by the Local Committees.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 9.—"Comrades" and friends have been flocking into Pittsburg all day and night, taking complete possession of the city. It is estimated that on the night before the opening of the twenty-eighth National Encampment at least 100,000 visitors are here and tomorrow's arrivals will swell the number three or four times. A copious shower fell this afternoon, clearing the atmosphere and tempering the heat so that sightseers have had pleasant weather. This had the effect of crowding the streets to an extent never before witnessed in Pittsburg. The saloons were closed, of course, but other business was transacted in a way which made the average citizen imagine he was away from home visiting some other place not so stiff in the observance of the blue laws.

As the different visiting posts arrive they are met by escorts detailed from the local regiments of the National Guard, and with flying colors and bands playing are taken to the places assigned them, cheered to the echo by the throngs on the sidewalks. The work of the citizens' committee, though enormous, is being transacted in a soldierlike way and the ground is covered thoroughly. Up to a late hour tonight no accidents have been reported.

The naval veterans who arrived today are established in quarters on the river on steamers fitted up especially for their use. Old times certainly are being revived to them, for they observe the strictest discipline on their "ships" and seem to be enjoying it to the full.

Among the noted arrivals today were two men from Honolulu. They represent the full membership of the G. A. R. in Hawaii and were determined to be present at the last encampment which they will likely ever enjoy.

Many Women Arrive.

The Woman's Relief Corps headquarters in Parlor No. 2 Monongahela House has been a place of activity all day. No business was transacted, but as each member of the corps would arrive she was taken to headquarters and made to feel at home, friendships were renewed, new acquaintances made, and plans talked over for the business meetings of the week. Among the arrivals of this corps today are: Mrs. Armilla A. Cheney of Detroit, National Treasurer; Mrs. Amanda T. Newcomb of Vermont, Junior Vice-President; Mrs. Jennie Meyerhoff of Evansville, Ind., Senior Vice President; Mrs. Elizabeth De Arcy Kinnie of San Francisco, Past National President;

[Continued on fifth page.]

FIRE AT WORK AGAIN.

SPRINGS UP AFRESH UNDER A SWEEPING GALE.

People of the Village of Mora Driven Into the River—Duluth's Wooded Outskirts in a Blaze Under a Strong Draught—Refugees at Pine City Become Panic-Stricken and Take Possession of Railroad Trains—Several Places in Danger—Eighty Buried at Sandstone.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—There is fresh terror in the pine lands of Minnesota. Myriads of forest fires have sprung into renewed activity between here and St. Paul today, driven by a strong gale that came suddenly out of the Southwest. These fires have been smoldering for weeks; it has needed but a bit of wind to drive them into their old fierceness. The wind has come and tonight half a dozen towns are in deadly danger.

At Mora, in Kanabec County, the whole population was driven into the little lake near the town, and nothing but a sudden shift of the wind saved the village. Pine City, just south of the Hinckley burnt district, is begirt with many fires. The place, with its 1,200 citizens and its hundreds of refugees, is considered to be seriously threatened. Ground House, a bit of a village just west of Mora, was deserted by its people. At Barnum, thirty-nine miles south of here, the people had a long and hard fight, but are believed to be safe at 7 o'clock. Accounts of the same sort came from many other towns.

Right here in Duluth, in the outskirts, firemen have had to turn out and fight brush and lumber fires. The wind has risen as high as thirty-four miles an hour and the sky to the southwest has taken on the same dull, copper color that showed just before the frightful cyclone that fell upon Hinckley a week and a day ago.

People Flee from Mora.

Of all the narrow escapes of the day Mora had the closest. During the greater portion of the afternoon it was believed to have been lost. Mora is a town of 1,000 to 1,200 people, the county seat of Kanabec County, on the Eastern Minnesota road, twelve miles southeast of Hinckley. The Snake River runs just west of the town site, and to the northeast there is a little shallow lake from which a crooked creek winds around the west side of the town into the Snake River. There is a bit of an island in the center of the lake and all the timber on this island was burned off last week that it might be a place of refuge if fire came. The town was just outside the range of the great fire of Saturday, which started about half way between the place and Pine City off to the southeast. This fire drove eastward and northward, coming no closer to Mora than Mud Lake, six miles up the Eastern Minnesota road. Most of the refugees from Pokegama were taken to Una, where a large temporary hospital was established.

Since Thursday the woods left to the east of Mora have been burning furiously. This blaze is supposed to be driving eastward now toward Pine City, so far untouched by the train of calamities.

Again, to the west and northwest of Mora, in the Mille Lacs country, there have been big and little fires burning away for weeks. Yesterday's winds started these fires upon the town with tremendous fury.

Operator Leaves His Instrument.

News came in snatches from the operator at Mora that the people had all deserted their houses and had taken to Snake River or the lake. Just before 3 o'clock the operator said over the wire to the Duluth operator, with whom he had been chatting:

"It's getting awful hot here—all the people have gone into the river—guess I'll have to follow unless there is a let up."

Ten minutes of silence. The key began clicking again. It said: "I fly. 30."

That was all that could be heard from Mora. "Thirty" is the telegraph operators. "goodby." By no effort of St. Paul, Duluth, or St. Cloud could telegraph communication with the town be raised. All the wires were down. The supposition was that Mora was gone. It was not until late in the evening that any definite tidings of the town were received. These came by way of Hinckley from Coroner Cowan and Editor Angus Hay, who were sending telegrams to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE telling that Mora was safe. They said that news had been received by the scrap of wire left between Hinckley and Mora that the fire had driven right down upon Mora, showering the houses with sparks. The people of Mora, along with those of Ground House, who had waded out to their little burned island, watched to see the town go up, but just as the fire was upon it the wind veered, the flames took a fresh course, and the danger at Mora was over for the night.

Editor Hay, in his telegram to THE TRIBUNE at 10 o'clock, says: "At present Mora and other towns west of here are safe, but the loss of timber and cattle is great. Trains are kept in readiness at all towns to remove the people if danger again threatens."

At Barnum also a shift of the wind saved the village, though all afternoon it was thought that the town and its great lumberyards were surely lost.

Barnum is in Carlton County, only thirty-nine miles from Duluth, on the St. Paul and Duluth road. It is a place of 750 people, a regulation lumber town, and grew about the big mills of the S. S. Johnson

[Continued on fifth page.]

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Showers, fair, cooler.

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12 The Rev. Robert Collyer with His Old Flock
Keeler League Convention This Week.
Chasing Whisky Peddlers in Oklahoma.
Wall Street Market a Waiting One.

THE POLITICAL POOH-BAH.

MacVeagh, the "Scholar-in-Politics"—"Sugar has not advanced in price since the Tariff bill went into effect."
MacVeagh, the Wholesale Grocer—"But it went up just as soon as the sugar trust knew the bill would pass."
MacVeagh, the "S.-I.-P."—"Will you please go away and shut up."

RULING FAVORING PENSIONERS.

Important Decisions Are Made by Assistant Secretary Reynolds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Two decisions, far-reaching in their results, have just been rendered by Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the Interior Department construing the act of June 27, 1890, in its relation to the general pension system as affected by Sec. 4,716 of the revised statutes, which prohibit the payment of money on account of pensions to any person who voluntarily aided or abetted the rebellion. It was held by the late Assistant Secretary, Gen. Bussy, that the act of June 27, 1890, was legislation of a special nature, and that the pensionable status, as prescribed in the second section of the act, was made regardless alike of Secs. 4,716 and 4,718. The present rulings of the Department of the Interior reverse these decisions and repudiate the proposition that the act of June 27, 1890, is to be construed independently of all other pension legislation. It is held the act is but a part of the general pension code, and is to be construed in connection with all existing laws on the same subject. This ruling will allow hundreds of cases rejected since Sept. 28, 1892, and continue the allowance indefinitely in the future. In harmony with the same ruling it has also been held by the department—in the case of Milo Oosterhout, who deserted while a prisoner of war and joined the Confederate army, and was recaptured by the Union forces in arms against the government, held for some time as a Confederate prisoner of war, and released in June, 1865, on taking the oath of allegiance—that enlistment in the Confederate army by a prisoner of war is such aiding and abetting the rebellion as forfeits the right to pension for disability incurred in prior service in the Union army, unless it be satisfactorily shown that such enlistment was for the purpose of making an escape to the Union lines. The department thereby returned to the rule followed in all similar cases by Secretaries Usher, Cox, Delano, Chandler, Schurz, Kirkwood, Teller, and Lamar—in fact, by every Secretary of the Interior since the war except Secretary Noble.

Weather Favors Forest Fires.

The Weather Bureau's forecast holds out little encouragement to the fire sufferers. For Michigan showers are predicted, but for both Wisconsin and Minnesota the forecast is fair weather.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Two big trains left Washington, D. C., carrying the contingent of G. A. R. veterans to Pittsburg.

Copious rains have fallen in the Williamsport, Pa., district, allaying the fears in regard to threatened forest fires.

Lunde & Erickson's furniture factory at Ashland, Wis., was partly burned. The loss is $3,000, with no insurance.

Jeff Nunely, alias John Wilson, has been arrested at Madden, Mo., charged with murdering Joe Smith of Marshall's Ferry, Ill., in 1893.

The body of Pearce D. Keating, assistant in the Prosecuting Attorney's office, was found in the river at St. Louis, Mo. It is believed to be a case of suicide.

In the court-martial of Capt. Goodwin at Vancouver Barracks Lieut.-Col. Theaker testified he did not believe the accused was drunk at Spokane or incapable of performing his duty.

LAST EDITION.

RUN INTO COAL CARS

Wreck on Chicago and Northwestern Road Last Night.

SUPT. SANBORN INJURED.

Fireman Killed and Five Persons Hurt by the Accident.

BLOWN OVER BY A CYCLONE.

Wind Said to Be Cause of Obstruction Across the Track.

INJURED BROUGHT TO CHICAGO.

The St. Paul express on the Chicago and Northwestern, which left the Wells street depot at 6:30 o'clock last night, was wrecked one hour later between Barrington and Cary by colliding with three coal cars, said to have been blown on the main track by a miniature cyclone which was sweeping across the country. General Superintendent S. Sanborn was badly injured, the fireman was killed, and two employés and two passengers were hurt.

The Dead.

McMAHON, J., fireman, instantly killed.

The Injured.

DOUGREAU, A. J., postal clerk, Fond du Lac, Wis., injury to back and body bruises.
BLISS, A. J., Boston, leg broken and injured internally; taken to Presbyterian Hospital.
GREEN, THOMAS, Elroy, Wis., baggageman, left leg broken, head cut, and body bruised.
JEFFERIES, RACHEL, 38 years old, married, lives at Cary, Ill., severe internal injuries, probably fatal; taken to Presbyterian Hospital in Desplains street ambulance.
SANBORN, S., General Superintendent Chicago and Northwestern, ribs injured and leg badly bruised.

The train, which is the pride of the Northwestern and one of the finest that leaves Chicago, consisted of an express car, a combination buffet and smoker, four sleepers, and two day coaches in the order named. The first stop is at Crystal Lake, forty-three miles away, and that is only ten minutes' run from where the wreck occurred. The train was running fast and the signals showed a clear track. Suddenly the engineer espied the cars on the track ahead of him and applied the air-brakes. But he failed to check the momentum of his heavy train and it crashed into the obstruction with a terrific shock. The engine j

juries, though some of the passengers were badly frightened. The Captain said the boat was at no time in any danger.

Ball of Fire in Desplaines Station.

One of the strangest tricks of the lightning was played at the Desplaines Street Station. A flash entered one window of the operator's room, went out at another, knocked the cover off a manhole, and killed a rat. That is the story told by Operator Joseph Dorgan.

The operator's room at the station has two windows, one opening on the alley, the other on Desplaines street. Both were open last night, and the men were just beginning to pull boxes when the storm broke. Then, Dorgan says, a ball of fire that looked as big as the moon came in through the alley window, waltzed around the switchboard, threw all the drops, and then made its exit by the Desplaines street window. On reaching the street it struck the iron cover of a manhole and threw it into the middle of the street. The storm caused considerable trouble on the North and West Side patrol-box lines.

Lightning Tears Off His Shoe.

Fred Dreyer, flagman at the Union street crossing of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, is wondering how he escaped instant death last night when lightning tore off one of his shoes and painfully burned his foot. When the storm came up he took refuge in the switchman's tower on one side of the crossing. He had been there but a few moments when a flash of lightning blinded his eyes and he was thrown to the floor of the tower. He says he was numbed by the shock, but did not lose consciousness. When the stroke passed he found that the shoe on his left foot had been torn off and that the bottom of his foot was burned by the current. The switchman was uninjured and there were no indications that the tower had been struck. Dreyer was taken to his home after he had been given medical attention. A few hours after the shock he had recovered fully from its effects except his burned foot. He is 58 years old and lives at No. 211 Newberry avenue.

How the Steamers Fared.

The regular steam vessels between Milwaukee and Chicago and St. Joseph and Chicago encountered the storm on the trips toward this city, but no serious damage was done. The Virginia of the Goodrich line met the storm off Racine. Its officers said last night the electrical feature of the storm was its only remarkable feature. The vessel seemed to pass right through the storm cloud. The lightning was sharp and the rain so heavy for a few minutes no object could be seen fifty feet from the boat. The passengers were somewhat alarmed. The storm was of short duration. The vessel reached its dock in Chicago on time. The whaleback was just ahead of the Virginia and had the same experience. The steamer Chicora from St. Joseph met a stiff gale one hour from the Michigan shore. The wind was west by north, and the rain heavy. It continued fifteen minutes. The vessel was in no danger, although many of the passengers were badly frightened. The wind did not last long enough to create a heavy sea. The Chicora came to the Chicago dock on time.

The storm cut off Evanston from telephonic communication with the city and half the telephones in the suburban city were rendered useless. More than half the connections were burned out by the lightning. The North Shore Electric street railway was almost disabled by the storm. Between Evanston and the power-house at Edgewater there were fifteen cars stalled for twenty minutes, and, although the cars were got to running again, stops were frequent and the service bad.

Rain. More rain. Tubsful and barrels of it. Enough to drown out all the forest fires from St. Paul to the Lake of the Woods if it would only travel that way. But it will not. It persists in flooding Chicago. The supply of rain has altogether exceeded the demand around here the last week, but it keeps on coming.

There had been a hot, bright, and muggy day. All the Sunday holiday-hunters carried rolled umbrellas and melted their collars. They said it was hot and stuffy and that there likely would be another big shower before night. The weather man looked wise, said the atmosphere had an unusual per cent of humidity in it, and that considerable precipitation was probable before night. Both the weather man and the holiday hunters were right. The precipitation came and it was decidedly precipitate. It filled a few more basements, overran the cable slots, and made little torrents that rushed ankle-deep in the gutters, over the sidewalks, and into street doors incautiously left open.

Twenty Minutes of Business.

The storm came at 6:40 p. m. and by 7 o'clock the trouble was all over. But during those twenty minutes it was a real man-sized, full-fledged storm with trimmings. Thunder that shook the sky-scrapers down-down and lightning that flared and blazed and sizzled were the chief trimmings. Also wind—wind enough to bowl over a whaleback. And it did rain pitchforks and rivers and little lakes. The big rain was over by 7 o'clock, but all the rest of the evening was full of spurting showers and growlings of thunder.

The bright sunshine and the great heat of the morning and afternoon had sent many thousands of people to the parks, out upon the excursion boats, and through the boulevards. Those of the outing folks who staid late got caught right in the midst of the worst of it, and in all the parks and along the suburban car lines there was a grand free-for-all stampede just after sunset. The damage done in the wetting and bedraggling of lovely summer bonnets and Sunday trousers is something too awful for contemplation.

Lively Scenes on Cable Trains.

Passengers in street cars rode by the streets at which they should have alighted. It was better to pay an extra nickel or two and ride to the end of the line and back again than ruin the garments they wore. Even then they were not exempt. Mr. Yerkes has deep-rooted objections regarding the placing of the human foot upon the seats of his cars. But during the downpour passengers acted as if no signs to that effect had ever been tacked up under the front portals of Mr. Yerkes' vehicles. They climbed on the seats and camped there. They had to. Water poured in through the open sides in torrents. Even then lots of the passengers got pretty thoroughly drenched.

Up to 10 p. m. the rainfall was .46 of an inch, making a total of 7.20 inches since last Monday. Early in the day a cool breeze is alleged to have started from the northwest, but Chicagoans continued to swelter in heat with the thermometer at 85° until after the twenty-minute downpour, when it fell to 65°. Even this did not lessen the oppressive heat much on account of the intense humidity of the atmosphere. The wind was not heavy until just before the rain-storm, when it increased from twenty to thirty-three miles an hour.

"Thunder-storms were pretty general yesterday," said the weather man last night. There were heavy rains beginning at Mexico, and coming through Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, South Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and then south through Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, into Texas."

GLASS IN EVERY HOUSE SMASHED.

Big Hailstones Fall Thick and Fast at Rochelle, Ill.—Storm News.

ROCHELLE, Ill., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The most terrific rain and hail storm that has ever visited this section occurred this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. The storm was accompanied by a gale of wind, and the electric display was the most brilliant ever witnessed in this vicinity. The hail, which was large, smashed glass in every house in this city. The streams are full to overflowing, but no danger is apprehended.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The worst storm ever seen in this part of the country raged last night. The rain came down in sheets and the electrical display was a grand sight. A number of buildings were struck by lightning and burned, also a number of head of stock killed.

EMPORIA, Kas., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—News was received from Madison, a few miles south of here, today of the drowning of Frank Martell, the owner of several large stock ranches near this place. The accident was caused by his attempting to ford the Neosho River near Burlington. Heavy rains had swollen the river and the team was carried off its feet and Martell and both his horses drowned. He was a single man and had no known relatives except a brother in Canada, who has been telegraphed for. Up to late this evening the body had not been recovered.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The most extensive electrical storm that has taken place in this region for some years occurred last night, raging from 6 p. m. to 10:30 p. m., with incessant furry. The display of lightning was continuous. Rain fell heavily, filling the sewers to their capacity. So far as heard from no damage was done by lightning in or about the city.

PRINCETON, Ill., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Electrical storms, accompanied by heavy rains, visited Bureau County this afternoon, and in some localities leveled trees and outbuildings and injured the corn crop.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 9.—The heaviest rain that has fallen for years visited this section of country today.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Northbound mail train No. 10 on the Wabash railroad was ditched when three-quarters of a mile out of Sauneman yesterday afternoon. Engineer E. L. Miller of Chicago was killed outright and his fireman, named Gilman, received injuries from which he cannot recover. The engine, No. 573, was thrown to the left side, the mail car to the right. Coroner Zimmerman's jury declared it was unable to determine what caused the accident.

CLOUDBURST DELUGES BETHLEHEM, PA.

Much Damage by Rain, Lightning, and Hail—Two Persons Hurt.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept. 9.—An area of one square mile suffered from last night's cloudburst. The flood reached the second story of houses on Goeppe street, Spruce street, Old Bethlehem, and Second street in South Bethlehem. The damage to private property is estimated at $50,000 and to sewers and highways $10,000. That no lives were lost is a miracle. The people in the flooded districts are poor and are suffering for want of assistance. During the storm lightning struck the residence of President Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley, the municipal building, and Troxell's furniture store, doing little damage, however. Hailstones as large as walnuts fell. The funeral cortége of Mrs. William Shuner was caught in the storm returning from the cemetery. The horses took fright at the pelting hail and ran away. Mrs. Jacob T. Shimer of West Bethlehem had her arm fractured, and Mrs. Curtis, who was picked up unconscious, is in a precarious condition.

CYCLONE TEARS UP MUSCODA, WIS.

Big Bridge Wrecked and Houses Unroofed and Blown Down.

RICHLAND CENTER, Wis., Sept. 9.—The big Muscoda bridge over the Wisconsin River at Muscoda was wrecked by a cyclone last night. Several houses were unroofed and blown down.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—A heavy storm passed over this section late last night, the rain falling in torrents, accompanied by a heavy wind in some localities. Farmers from everywhere who were in town today report considerable damage to everything exposed.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN HOOSAC TUNNEL

Collision Caused by One Train Entering Before the Other Had Emerged.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 9.—The most horrible disaster known in this vicinity took place on the Fitchburg road last evening in the Hoosac Tunnel, a short distance east of the central shaft. The accident was caused by a rear-end collision between east-bound freight trains, and as near as can be ascertained happened about 10:30 p. m. A freight train had stopped to repair an engine which had broken down, and at about the same time a west-bound express train passed through the tunnel, filling it with smoke. A second east-bound freight train was allowed to enter the tunnel contrary to the rules of the road. The engineer was unable, on account of the dense smoke left by the passenger train, to distinguish the lights of the train from the lights on the walls of the tunnel, and went into it with a crash. Both trains were badly wrecked, the tunnel blockaded, and two men killed outright and three seriously injured.

The Killed.

MIMMICK, GEORGE, brakeman, of Fitchburg.
TURPENING, WILLIAM, brakeman, of Syracuse, N. Y.

The Injured.

BARTLETT, H. B., brakeman, of Fitchburg; right arm cut, spine injured, and badly crushed.
CLAPP, WALTER, engineer, of Rotterdam, N. Y.; injured about the pelvis and chest.
FRAZER, CHARLES, fireman, of Rotterdam, N. Y.; skull fractured and scalp badly wounded; injuries about the hips and back and both hands severely bruised.

Operator Hodkin, who was in charge of the signal lights at the east portal, is confined in the police station, on the charge of criminal carelessness. W. Hodgkins, the west portal operator, has also been placed under arrest. He claims he received the O K from the east end operator and consequently changed his signal. The authorities will make a thorough investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—This evening about 6 o'clock a fatal wreck occurred on the New Orleans and Southern railroad, a sixty-mile road running to Pointe-a-la-Hache, at Florissaint Plantation, about nineteen miles from the city. An excursion train bound for the city jumped the track there for some reason unknown and Julius Applehouse, a youth 19 years old, living at Poydras Plantation, was instantly killed. The engineer, David Crawford, was fatally crushed, and an unknown boy about 15 years old is also injured internally.

MRS. GLASSCOCK ATTACKS STEWART

Another Chapter of the Scandal Affecting the Nevada Senator.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Mrs. Carrie Glasscock of Washington, D. C., writes another letter in reply to Senator Stewart's statement. She says:

A friend sends me a copy of Stewart's side, published in the *Capital* at Washington. That Stewart was not able to get such stuff published in a newspaper shows its character. It contains the same low abuse he has indulged in from the beginning of my husband's application for a divorce. It is as full of false statements as the other falsehoods he has published about me. He seeks to obscure his own guilt by attacking me, and to divert attention from his baseness by besmirching my name. He connects me with a disreputable character here whom I have never seen or heard of. I did not know there was a person named Bissell in the world until he was mentioned in Stewart's coarse and false article. Neither my friends nor myself believe that any such creature exists.

Inventing characters, places, and incidents that have never existed is nothing new for Stewart. He charged me with blackmailing a man in Charlotte, N. C. I do not know any man in Charlotte but my cousin. Stewart charges me with attempting to blackmail at places in North Carolina which are not laid down on the map, and are not in the postoffice directory. His lack of knowledge of geography equals his lack of truth. He seeks to discredit his exposure by resorting to a refuge of liars, and to cover his iniquity by charging me with crime. The only "heavy villain" I have known or associated with in Washington has been Stewart himself.

NOTED DESPERADO IS LYNCHED.

Link Waggoner Shot to Death in His Cell by a Louisiana Mob.

MINDEN, La., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Link Waggoner, a noted desperado of North Louisiana and Eastern Texas, was shot to death in his cell in the parish jail by a mob last night at 1 o'clock. Link Waggoner is a perfect type of manly beauty and is as brave as a lion and for the last five years has been a terror in that country. Innumerable murders are laid at his door, and his robberies have been of the most daring character. He was finally captured about a year ago at Nacogdoches, Tex., and brought to Homer, in Claiborne County, and tried on a charge of murder, but the case was not proved against him, and he was sent to the jail here for safekeeping to await trial on other charges against him. While at Homer an attempt was made by a mob to kill him, but single handed, having in some unaccountable manner obtained possession of a pistol, he kept the whole crowd at bay until assistance arrived. Last night about 1 o'clock the jail here was broken into by a mob of seventy-five, who shot him to death in his cell and then dispersed. Waggoner has three brothers in Nacogdoches and it is feared they will make an attempt to avenge his death. Waggoner had many friends in this section of the country and they may also take a hand in a feud which would be a bloody one from the outset.

MOB TRIES TO BREAK INTO JAIL.

If It Had Succeeded J. C. West Would Have Been Lynched at Findlay, O.

FINDLAY, O., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—A mob tried to get into the county jail to lynch John C. West, who is charged with assaulting Minnie Martin, 15 years old and crippled. West was found by a posse of farmers secreted in a barn and came near being strung up at the time. The mob was repulsed.

CLERGY TAKE A HAND

PREACHERS UP IN ARMS OVER SECTARIAN APPROPRIATION IDEA.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters Thinks the Romish Church Is at Work on the Constitutional Convention—Father McMillan Paints the Other Side of the Picture—All Indications Point to an Early Settlement of the Great Shop-Workers Strike—Other Gotham News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The question of sectarian appropriations, which was before the Constitutional convention last week, and which was so strenuously opposed by Joseph H. Choate and others, is attracting the attention of the clergy and bringing out some pretty strong sentiment on this highly important and in many respects vital subject. This evening the Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, in the prelude to his sermon, said:

One of the fundamentally supporting pillars of our American institutions is the absolute separation of Church and State. The desperate fight in our Constitutional convention for the people's money for sectarian purposes is awakening people of the State to the Jesuit encroachment on our free institutions. The conspiracy is out. If it is right to divide the public funds for church "charities," why not also divide the public school money in the State and support denominational schools by public taxation? There is no difference in principle, and the Roman Catholics see the important bearing of this controversy about the State funds for sectarian charities on the far greater question of public funds for Roman Catholic parochial schools. They demand what they have no right to demand of an American State. If the Constitutional convention grants the demand as public money there will be absolutely no limit to their future demands. To refuse appropriations from the State fund for any sectarian purpose whatever is manifestly fair to all. But Rome demands special privileges and enforces its demands by boycott and threats of defeat for any party that refuses the traitorous demands. To oppose sectarian appropriations is not "attacking Catholic charities," but defending a time-honored American principle. The Roman Catholic idea of religious liberty is to permit the Papists, without protest, to run corner free institutions for the benefit of the churches. All who differ from them are bigots. Tammany Hall will no doubt make this matter of sectarian appropriations a political issue. The plan is to urge on a religious war, so as to make the people forget Tammany rascality. Tammany will set up the cry of bigotry and will pose as persecuted martyrs, when the convention voted unanimously in favor of sectarian appropriations, and that all the members voting as Americans were Republicans is significant. If the leaders of the Democratic party will surrender our institutions to Rome they will drive out of their party more patriotic Democrats than did the slavery question. The Papal church is at present using the Democratic party to gain its ends, but when nothing more can be gained by its pretended alliance it will with its heel grind that party in the dust

On the other hand Father McMillan of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle (Roman Catholic), in a sermon on his observations of the constitutional convention, said today:

The sentiment which inspires the modern pharisee has found expression in the constitutional convention. From the work done and the spirit in which it has been prosecuted one would think there existed an organic conspiracy against the public mind by the statement of one-half the truth and the suppression of the facts necessary to a full statement of the Catholic position. Would that the Committee on Education had acted with the same prudence as the Committee on Charities, instead of investigating the educational work done in the State, they have ignored, although pretending to represent the people of the State, one-third of the population, and the amendment introduced, prescribing all religious teachings, is an insult to any one having any religious affiliations. It places the State of New York in the position of a grand inquisition, and requires it to go to the door of every educational institution and ask the question: "Do you teach religion here—if so, what religion?" and makes the State, therefore, a judge of religious matters. The committee, if it would accredit itself to the people of the State aright, would have displayed far more prudence to have taken testimony from the various educators, or, at least, to have taken cognizance of the oft-repeated policy of a large body of the people.

THEY FAVOR THE WHEEL FOR WOMEN.

Prominent Leaders Give Interesting Opinions on the Reigning Fad.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—[Special.]—At last several distinguished women have expressed themselves in regard to bicycling for women—whether it is immodest and all that sort of thing.

"Do I consider bicycling immodest?" writes Kate Field. "To do so would be to insult some of the most respectable women in Washington, where cycling is much more common for my sex than riding horseback. To me the question from a moral point of view is positively ridiculous."

Miss Frances E. Willard says: "The health and happiness of home depends so largely on the health and happiness of the wife and mother that in the interest of humanity I have earnestly desired that women might enjoy more outdoor exercise. This the bicycle affords in a manner so agreeable that to debar them from its use would be an injustice of which this liberal-minded age and nation are incapable. As to the costume, it seems to me that a street dress simply made and falling to the ankle meets the conditions of utility, comfort, and good taste."

This is what Lady Henry So nerset thinks on this question: "I can see nothing more immodest in this form of exercise than in any other accepted mode of healthful recreation. I trust the time is coming when men will make it impossible for women publicly to appear in any dress which they would not wish their wives or mothers to wear, and when such men survey public opinion I am not afraid that they will veto the healthful exercise of the bicycle as unfit for the women they revere and love."

Mrs. Sherwood says: "The modern bicycle made for women is not more immodest than a sewing machine, and no one objects to a woman sitting at that machine all day and all night. Ridicule never had any effect in stopping any fashion; it generally gives it a decided stimulus."

BIG FIGHT NOT LIKELY TO COME OFF.

Jackson Seems to Be Too Hard to Suit—Corbett Talks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—[Special.]—James Corbett said today in response to the insinuations of Peter Jackson relative to Corbett's willingness to accept the offer of the Sioux City Athletic club: "I never heard of the Sioux City Athletic club nor any one connected with it till I received its offer of a purse for a fight between Jackson and myself. I believe now the offer is genuine. The club has sent its representative to New York and is willing to make proper guarantees that it will do what it agrees to. I want to fight Jackson and I am willing to meet him any time or before any club that can assure me the fight will take place without interference. I think the talking in this case has about gone far enough. Here is a good chance for action. I have signed the articles in good faith. That is all I can do to bring about a meeting." Corbett said he had been informed that Jackson had withdrawn the money posted with Will Davis of Chicago as a side bet. Corbett's money remains up, though it does not appear now that there will be any fight. Jackson is too hard to suit. The Sioux City club's offer came unexpectedly when the last chance seemed gone, and it revived a hope that the two fighters might be brought together. Jackson's refusal to accept the opportunity thus afforded makes the meeting again a matter of great improbability.

Another great pugilistic encounter that might have been is off. The kinetoscope people had a brilliant idea of getting John L. Sullivan and James J. Corbett to fight a limited number of rounds for the machine. John L. says he was asked how much he would be willing to go against Corbett for, and he told the kinetoscopists he would fight Corbett four rounds before the machine for a purse of $25,000, winner to take all. The kinetoscopists thought John L. was looking for a mortgage on the earth, and they reluctantly put the brilliant idea in a pigeon-hole.

WALTHER DIDN'T DIE OF CHOLERA.

Expert Bacteriologist Says the Asiatic Germs Cannot Be Found.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Health Officer Jenkins sent Dr. B. H. Buxton, the expert bacteriologist of the New York quarantine, to Cumberland, Md., to investigate the supposed case of cholera in the person of John Peter Walther, who was reported to have arrived at this port from Bremen on the steamer Elbe Sept. 3 and who died at Cumberland the 5th. The body was disinterred in the presence of Dr. Geddings of the Marine Hospital service and Dr. Jenkins' representative. The latter made examinations and this morning reported no trace of cholera was to be found.

SWEATERS' STRIKE NEARING THE END.

Likelihood That Mutual Concessions Will Be Granted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Tailors and contractors are agreed that the strike will be settled within forty-eight hours. This means that all coatmakers who are out will return to work Wednesday morning. Many shops were opened today and the men returned to work. In those where the proprietors have signed the agreement and given the bond the day was given over to celebrating the settlement. The overcoat and sackcoat makers went on a strike today, carrying out the decision reached Saturday. The news from Newark that 5,000 workers had struck to abolish the sweating system cheered the strikers here. Since the strike was declared in this city many wholesalers have been sending their work to Newark. At the conference between committees from the Brotherhood of Tailors and the Contractors' Association this morning concessions were made on both sides. The first point of difference, the requirement that the contractors shall employ only members of the United Garment Workers' Union, was sent back to the tailors to be modified. The contractors said they could not discriminate against the Knights of Labor men in their employ. Upon the bond question the Conference committee was instructed to inform the contractors that it was insisted upon, because the men wanted substantial assurance that the agreements should be kept. The brotherhood would not insist upon an individual bond for each member of the association, but it would accept the association bond. This association bond is not to be placed in the hands of the United Garment Workers, but with a third person. The United Garment Workers are to file an agreement in which they give their promise that the men will live up to the terms of the agreement. The workers say it is impossible for them to give a bond, because they have nothing to offer as security. There will be another conference between contractors and tailors tomorrow morning, when it is expected every point will be settled. The result will be submitted to a general meeting of the contractors in the afternoon, and it is expected the two sides will come together in the evening and the whole strike will then be settled. The knee-pants workers of the Knights of Labor may strike tomorrow.

GEORGE G. HAVEN A TIGER CANDIDATE.

Tammany Wants to Nominate Him for Mayor of New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The report was current among the big men in Tammany Hall today that the nomination of George G. Haven had been practically decided upon for Mayor. Mr. Haven is a millionaire business and club man. He is Secretary of the New York City and Northern railroad and the St. Paul and Dubuque railroad and a member of the firm of Kemps & Babcock, No. 10 Wall street. He is a great personal friend of W. C. Whitney and also of John D. Crimmins. Mr. Whitney has signified his wishes in the matter to the Tammany leaders, and while Mr. Gilroy may not have seen Mr. Whitney while abroad they have been in communication and have come practically to an agreement. The Tammany leaders believe with a business-man outside of Tammany and known as a Cleveland Democrat they can win. Mr. Whitney and Mr. Haven was the man. He is a Cleveland Democrat and a liberal subscriber to the campaign fund of 1884, 1888, and again in 1892. He has never been in factional politics. Mayor Gilroy is expected home tomorrow on the Trave and with his return, the leaders say, the lagging wheels of the Tammany machine will be put in motion and preparations made for a vigorous and aggressive fight all along the line. William Steinway for Governor and capture the German vote is the way Tammany men are talking just now. The plan lacks Mr. Gilroy's O. K., but even the discussion of Mr. Steinway's name, Tammany men believe, will have a good effect on the disgruntled German-Americans.

LEXOW COMMITTEE RESUMES SITTINGS.

Ferreting Out Corrupt Police Officials to Go On Today.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Tomorrow will see the Lexow Investigating committee at work again. The committee will probably sit only three days in the week and then adjourn until after the Republican State convention. The Police Commissioners will be told to stop the police trials during the sessions of the committee. They are only too willing to do so. There is plenty of material on hand for the committee to go to work on. In fact Thomas Kearney, John W. Goff's chief detective, said it looks as if Senator Bradley's prophecy that only three of the Captains will be left at the close of the Senate committee investigation will be realized. There are three precincts that have been left untouched so far. These are the Mercer Street Station, the "Tenderloin" precinct, and the West Forty-seventh Street Station. They will be overhauled thoroughly by Mr. Goff. Senator Dan Bradley, one of the committee, who has just returned from the mountains, said: "The effect of this investigation will be felt in New York for twenty-five years to come. Men engaged in legitimate business will feel that they can do business without fear or favor. Those who had violated the law in the past will not be so quick to do it again. We have put the fear of God in their hearts."

LORD HAWKE'S MEN ON THE WAY.

The English Amateur Cricketers Will Reach Gotham Saturday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The twelve English amateur cricketers that Lord Hawke is bringing to this country sailed from Liverpool yesterday. They should arrive in New York Saturday next in good time for their first match with the combined team of all New York, which will be played at Staten Island Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Sept. 17, 18, and 19. The party consists of Lord Hawke, C. W. Wright, C. E. DeTrafford, A. J. L. Hill, G. R. Bardswell, G. J. Mordaunt, W. F. Whitwell, J. S. Robinson, G. W. Hillyard, J. H. J. Hornsby, L. C. V. Bathhurst, and Kenneth McAlpine.

FASSETT SAYS MORTON WON'T WIN.

But the Platt Men Insist He Has 100 Votes to Spare.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—[Special.]—J. Sloat Fassett says he believes Levi P. Morton is already beaten for the Gubernatorial nomination. The Platt men figured today that Mr. Morton will be nominated on the first ballot with from 80 to 100 votes to spare. According to reports carried to Mr. Platt the Albany conference was a failure, because only two participants in it, Fassett and Col. Morgan, who represented Controller Roberts, have any votes they can deliver to the candidate upon whom the field might finally determine to combine. Neither Fassett nor Roberts showed any disposition at Albany to pull out for Depew or any one else.

POSTMAN SMITH LOWERS THE RECORD.

He Makes the Chicago-New York Wheel Ride Shorter by 10½ Hours.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Postman A. E. Smith, who started for this city from Chicago on a bicycle several days ago, reached here at 11:15 today, lowering the record for the ride between the cities ten and a half hours.

NEWS OF THE EASTERN METROPOLIS.

Phillip Reaves Hangs Himself While Recreating at Seabright, N. J.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Phillip Reaves, a summer resident at Seabright, N. J., hanged himself yesterday. He was confidential man and bookkeeper for W. Bayard Cutting and came to Seabright June 20 to pass his vacation. He secured accommodations with a Mrs. Frank Martin.

Throws Herself in Front of a Train.

At 10 o'clock this evening an unknown young woman committed suicide by throwing herself in front of a train on the Brooklyn Elevated railroad at the bridge. She was crushed almost beyond recognition, and must have been instantly killed. Persons who saw the woman on the station platform before she made the fatal leap say she looked so be of foreign birth, probably Italian.

Secretary Morton Going Abroad.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton is stopping at the Imperial with his two sons, Joy and Paul. With them he will sail for Europe Tuesday. The Secretary says the drought has been exceedingly disastrous.

IS STILL A MYSTERY.

NO DEVELOPMENTS IN THE DISAPPEARANCE OF DR. CONKLIN.

Correspondent for "The Tribune" Visits Cassopolis and Interviews Mrs. Conklin and Leading Citizens—The Wife in a Precarious Condition—Engineer Loses His Job as a Result of the Strike, Takes to Drink, and Dies—Electrical Ambulance in St. Louis.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—A special correspondent for THE TRIBUNE today visited Cassopolis, Mich., the scene of the mysterious disappearance of Dr. A. B. Conklin, and interviewed the wife of the missing man and the leading citizens of the place regarding the matter. Mrs. Conklin is in a doubly unfortunate condition and while she tries to buoy herself up with the hope that her husband is alive she feels convinced he has been foully dealt with, though she admits she knows of no motive that would induce any one to murder him. If not murdered she believes he has been abducted. He would have been a witness in the insurance matter of the Shacketts at Traverse City, Mich., and in the malpractice case with which his name has been connected. He was to have been a witness as to the lack of professional skill on the part of Dr. Kneeland, who conducted the post-mortem on the victim of the malpractice. This trial will take place Oct. 1. These two circumstances are the ones to which it has been endeavored to refer his sudden taking off. Mrs. Conklin says after her husband came from church the night he disappeared he was approached by two colored men at his barn, who wanted him to go with them. She says he went to the barn against her advice, but he assured her there could be no danger. She believes the men were disguised as negroes. Dr. Mc-Cutcheon and Mr. Sherman, two prominent citizens, distinctly saw him go to his office at the time Mrs. Conklin says he left the house, and he was there alone. These gentlemen say they saw no light in his office after he entered, nor did they see him depart from it. Mrs. Conklin spent a miserable night of apprehension until 7 o'clock the next morning, when she aroused the neighbors, and the search began which has continued without cessation ever since. The rear door of his office was found wide open, a lamp overturned, a chimney broken on the floor, some bottles overturned, and the doctor's mackintosh lying on the floor. The disturbed condition in the office might have resulted from a brief struggle or it might have been caused by some one stumbling around in the dark. It has been stated an old fisherman heard cries of distress at a distance on the shore of Stone Lake. It is now decided this was caused by the loud talking of some young people who were watering their horses at that point. Stone Lake, which is ninety feet deep in most places, has been dragged continuously and yesterday it was dynamited all day, but without result. The country is still being scoured under the direction of Sheriff Coulter and the Maccabees are contributing all the aid in their power. Dr. Conklin of Manchester, Mich., C. H. Winchester of this city, a relative of the missing man, and A. F. Freeman, an attorney of Manchester, are also on the ground. Dr. Conklin succeeded to the practice of Dr. Kessler at Cassopolios, and his wife says he was doing exceedingly well, liked his surroundings, and was pleased with his professional practice. But others who are posted in the matter say he was not doing so well as she thinks, that he was financially in arrears, and had been obliged to ask indulgence in several directions. Mrs. Conklin says he had been for some time busily engaged in writing for publication a medical work on which his father had also spent several years. She says he had no peculiarities, never manifested any mental unsoundness, and that none of his family has ever been afflicted in that way. The doctor was a prolific writer on the subject of "uric acid," had read many papers on that subject before leading medical societies, and was known throughout the entire country for his contributions to medical journals.

The agent for the Vandalia line says he thinks he saw Dr. Conklin going to the Michigan limited depot the night of his disappearance, but is not sure it was he. The general opinion is still divided as to what has become of him. Many, among them his wife, believe fervently he has been murdered for some secret reason, but the belief is gaining ground among the conservative and representative element that he has either committed suicide or wandered away while deranged, though there has been noindications of the latter condition.

He was devotedly attached to his wife and two boys, aged 6 and 10 years, was remarkably exemplary in his habits and domestic in his tastes. The Rev. Z. H. Evans of Traverse City speaks of him in highest terms. Dr. Conklin practiced medicine twelve years in Traverse City and six months in Niles, Mich. He carried $6,000 insurance in the Maccabees and Bankers' of Iowa, and recently allowed a $5,000 policy to lapse. He was 37 years old, weighed 147 pounds, and had a small brown mustache. Cassopolis has recently had three cases of violent and previously unsuspected insanity.

DEATH CAUSED BY THE RECENT STRIKE.

Engineer Thrown Out of Employment Takes to Drink and Dies in Agony.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Sept. 7.—[Special Correspondence.]—Arthur Munson, late engineer on a railroad running from St. Paul to Kansas City, late a member of the American Railway Union, thrown out of employment by reason of the strike, arrived in this city last Wednesday without money, suffering terribly from the effects of heavy drinking. Last night he died with great suffering. His discharge by the railway company and refusal to reinstate him after the strike were too much for him and he resorted to drink to drown his trouble.

ELECTRIC AMBULANCE IN ST. LOUIS.

Patients Removed by Electric Cars in Short Time—Plan to Be Extended.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The electric ambulance made its first trip this morning. St. Louis is the only city in the world which has made use of the idea of conveying patients by means of electric cars. The scheme is a comprehensive one and when it is in full operation means the saving of thousands of dollars to the city, and it will result in transporting unfortunate persons to places where they can obtain relief in a much more expeditious manner than has been possible heretofore. Within the next six months it is expected every street car line in St. Louis will extend to the Health Department the same courtesy that has been extended by John Scullin, and that there will be electric ambulances passing every place adjacent to a street car line at stated intervals. It is believed when the new plan is perfected a patient can be taken from any part of the city via the dispensary to the City Hospital in less than an hour. Three patients were sent from the dispensary to the hospital in eight minutes.

RAIN STOPS WORK ON HENNEPIN CANAL.

Swarms of Men Wanting Employment Continue to Arrive.

PRINCETON, Ill., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Heavy rains of the last few days have caused a cessation of work on the Hennepin Canal. Should the wet weather continue it is doubtful if the first two miles which is to connect it with the Illinois River can be finished before cold weather sets in. The right of way for the first mile is low and marshy, and only a few feet higher than the level of the Illinois River. As the latter is slowly rising it is feared work on this section may come to a standstill within a week or ten days. The rains this week have caused an idleness of three days and also covered a considerable area with water. As the government contracts practically compel the use of animal power the contractors experience much more trouble in working this kind of land than when steam dredges are used. Swarms of men wanting employment continue to arrive and all the towns in the immediate vicinity are well filled. Additional forces will be put to work as soon as the government Chief Engineer approves the contract of Edward Phelan, the lowest bidder for the third mile. The fourth mile, on which a tie of the bids occurred, has been referred to the War Department for a decision. It will probably be decided by lot. Mull & Doan, the successful bidders for the four first lock excavations and foundations, are hauling material and implements to the grounds and expect to start work tomorrow with a force of 150 men. The bids for the second four miles, including five locks, will be opened Sept. 20 and work started at once.

COMPLAINT ABOUT PRIZE MONEY.

Indiana Knights of Pythias Criticise Arrangements for Recent Encampment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Indiana Knights of Pythias are stirring up a sensation as a result of the recent encampment of the Knights at Washington. The prize money failed to come up to the full amounts subscribed, and as a consequence the winners are considerably incensed. Frank Bowers, Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, pronounces the encampment the worst arranged that has ever occurred. "There should have been competition in the drills," said he. "Only the First Regiment of Indiana and the Second Regiment of Ohio entered the contest. The latter claimed they had left behind their chaplain and for this reason withdrew from the contests. As there is no place in the drill for a chaplain this excuse seemed rather flimsy. The Indiana Knights were therefore awarded the $500 prize, which has not yet been paid. The management of the encampment was bad. We were promised free provisions in every particular, and upon our arrival were charged for everything, even one cent a glass for ice water."

OPERATION ON SENATOR GARDNER.

Senior Member of Millionaire Lumber Firm Has Both Legs Amputated.

CLINTON, Ia., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—State Senator Silas W. Gardner today submitted to the operation of having both his legs reamputated. Sixteen years ago he had both feet taken off by falling under a train, and the wounds had never fully healed, although with the assistance of cork feet he could walk as well as any one. The ends of the nerves healed in the scars and caused him much pain. Three inches were taken from the right leg and one inch from the left. Mr. Gardner is senior member of the firm of Gardner, Batcheider & Welles.

MISTAKE OF A BELOIT DRUG CLERK.

Mrs. A. G. Miller of Roscoe Dies After Taking Medicine.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Mrs. A. G. Miller of Roscoe died Saturday from the effects of a mistake of a Beloit drug clerk in putting up a prescription. Mrs. Miller was sick and Dr. Hobart wrote a prescription which the hired man was sent to Beloit to have put up. Some mistake was made and soon after taking the medicine the patient died. The Coroner went to Roscoe to hold an inquest.

CAUSED BY CARELESS USE OF GASOLINE.

Pearl Wilkins Burned to Death and Others Injured at Decatur.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Pearl Wilkins, daughter of John W. Wilkins, was burned last night by the careless use of gasoline. She died this morning. Mrs. Wilkins, Mary Volk, and Miss McCune were seriously burned while trying to save the life of the girl.

End of His Ambition to Be a Railroader.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The remains of Robert, the 20-year-old son of Attorney W. A Thompson, arrived from Indianapolis last night, where he died at St. Vincent's Hospital from injuries received while acting as brakeman on the Big Four road Thursday. He was sitting on a box car reading a newspaper when a swinging scaffold used by painters on a bridge dealt him a deathblow on the head. His father is a member of the firm of Ryan & Thompson, leading attorneys here, representing the Big Four railroad company. Robert had an ambition to become a railroader and for some time acted as fireman.

Testing Local Option Law.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Yesterday in a case verses Edward O'Ne

SAYS JOHN TO "ROSY."

EX-GOV. THAYER ANSWERS EDITOR ROSEWATER.

Alleges That the Latter Has No Weight in Nebraska Politics and That His Charges Against Candidate Majors Are Only a Repetition of Stock Stories Persistently Sprung and Regularly Exploded During the Last Fifteen Years—Where Nebraska Citizens Are Fortunate.

Gen. John M. Thayer, ex-Governor of Nebraska, makes reply to the attack made upon him and other Republican leaders of his State by Editor Rosewater of the Omaha *Bee*. Gen. Thayer has kept silent so far, but being in Chicago Saturday he granted an interview to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE in which he makes an extended statement of the state of political affairs in Nebraska. Gen. Thayer has lived in Nebraska forty-one years and ten months. Thirty-six years ago he was one of a group of men who met in a hotel in Omaha and formed the Republican party of Nebraska. He has been a leader ever since and has fought hard in every campaign. He was Colonel of the First Nebraska Regiment during the early part of the civil war and afterwards attained the rank of Brigadier General. He has sat in the Senate of the United States, representing Nebraska; he was four years Territorial Governor of Wyoming, and five years Governor of his own State. So what Gen. Thayer has to say of Nebraska politics may be considered to have some weight. He thinks the Republicans will carry the State and keep on carrying it despite internal fights, or Populists and Democrats. He says:

"The Populist party in Nebraska has steadily declined in numerical strength and political force since its first State campaign four years ago. The partial fusion of the Populists and Democrats, which has resulted in two Populist Congressmen, one Populist United States Senator, and the controlling power in the Lower House of the last two Legislatures, has been unsatisfactory to both these parties. The conduct of Senator Allen and Congressman McKeighan at the National Capital is galling to the self-respecting Democrats who assisted in their election, and the disposition of the Populists, in the division of the spoils, to have 'the whole hog or none,' makes further fusion between them, to any considerable extent, impracticable, so that Republicans will not only elect a working majority for the next Legislature and a Republican successor to Gen. Manderson, but the entire Republican State ticket with an increased plurality over recent years.

"Two years ago Republican State officers were elected by pluralities ranging from 15,000 to 22,000. The Republican plurality on Governor was only 9,000, owing to the fact that the Omaha *Bee*, which generally handicaps any candidate which it assumes to support, had made itself officious in his behalf. This year, in the increased Republican pluralities, Thomas J. Majors, Republican candidate for Governor, will head the list. There is a unity of action and an enthusiasm for the whole ticket, and especially the head of the ticket, such as we have not seen for years.

Majors an Interesting Figure.

"Col. Majors is an interesting figure in our State politics. Like Jerry Rusk of Wisconsin, a plain-mannered man, a thrifty farmer, public-spirited and kind of heart, with a record of five years of gallant service as an officer in the War of the Rebellion, with twenty years of experience in public life as Congressman, Legislator, Lieutenant-Governor; a forceful and magnetic campaigner for years over the entire State, knowing personally nearly every voter, he occupies a position of prominence and advantage peculiar to himself. No other man in Nebraska knows personally so many of our people, and no other man can go out among the common voters and call to his aid so many personal friends and so many loyal followers. His personal following and political force have been supplemented and emphasized from year to year by the bitter personal attacks and misrepresentations of the Omaha *Bee*, which is a sort of free lance politically, occupying about the same position in politics as the guerrilla leader on the border line between the North and South during the war. It has no patriotic instincts that makes it loyal to any party or cause. Its instinct is to fight, to oppose, and it selects as the objects of its attack such men, such measures, and such material interests in the State as will make its owner most conspicuous and best serve the purposes of a sensational newspaper.

"Now, so far as Nebraska Republicanism is concerned and the result of the coming election in that State, it is not necessary to refute any statement the editor of the *Bee* may make personally or anything he may publish in his newspaper derogatory to our State ticket. His sensational methods are so well known, charging bribery, fraud, boodleism, railroadism, and many other such patent phrases on which his mind seems continually to dwell, that he no longer has power to influence votes and is a factor in our politics only as one who carries about from one campaign into another a hoarded mass of stale charges which he has been accumulating for the last twenty years.

"I would not refer to his action in opposing Republicanism and supporting the Populist State ticket in this campaign only for the fact that he has seen fit to air all his old grievances in a recent interview in THE TRIBUNE and spread out before the whole country a story of boodleism, railroadism, and corruption in official life that grossly slanders our State and the character of our people. Let me tell you something about Nebraska and the kind of people we are. We have a million and a quarter people, gathered from Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin, and other States, equal in average intelligence, in common honesty, in personal energy, thrift, public spirit, and patriotism to the people of any State in the Union. In the systems in vogue in our public schools, colleges, and universities we surpass many of the older States. In Lincoln, the capital of the State, where I live, we have not only the State University, which ranks as one of the foremost of its kind in the Northwest, but three other large sectarian universities, besides two of the best normal colleges in the West, and many other smaller institutions of learning, bringing together the youth of our State from the farms and homes of the people, 4,000 to 5,000 annually. Lincoln is known as a city of universities and the State is known throughout the entire Union as one representing in the character of its people the best types of American Commonwealths. Our material progress for the last twenty years, the thrifty and substantial character of our farmers, the enterprise and rapid growth of our cities, and the splendid energy and efficiency of our railroad systems are too well known to the American people to need more than a passing mention. In our State institutions, such as our Normal Schools, our Hospitals for the Insane, Industrial Schools, Blind Asylums, penitentiaries, and other institutions in this line, fifteen in number, our citizens take a just pride, not only because we are well supplied as a State in all these matters, that the buildings of these institutions are well equipped and all paid for, but that they are managed and controlled under Republican State administrations efficiently, honestly, and economically.

How Nebraska Institutions Are Run.

"These institutions are conducted by two boards composed of State officers, including the Governor of the State, the State Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings. All supplies for the several State institutions are bought by the Board of Supplies, of which the Governor is Chairman, upon competitive bids submitted for the period of one month to the several dealers of the State, and if for any reason any supplies are needed that are not included in the estimate and provided for in the contract the superintendents of the different institutions are obliged, under the rules of the board, to submit a requisition to that board for its approval or rejection before any additional supplies are permitted to be purchased. These supplies are paid for on vouchers which are submitted to the Board of Public Lands and Buildings after they been examined, approved, and duly certified to by the Superintendent of the institution for which the purchases were made. The superintendent, under the rules of the board, is obliged to personally see that the articles have been delivered, have been weighed or measured, as the case may be, at the institution, and each item carefully checked, and his certificate of approval indorsed upon the vouchers.

"Nearly all of the States have what is known as the trustee system for the government of their several benevolent institutions. That system never gained a foothold in Nebraska, and the Governor of Illinois not long since called attention to the fact that the appropriations made in his State for the several institutions were drawn by the Board of Trustees, and that practically there was no check upon the board, and he recommended the establishment of a system founded practically upon the system that has been in vogue in Nebraska for several years. True it is that during the session of the Legislature, composed largely of Populists in the winter of 1893, six officials and ex-officials of the State were impeached, the charges being that supplies had been paid for on the certificate of the Superintendent of some of the institutions that had not actually been furnished. It is also true that the charges made against these official were made by the Omaha *Bee*, and that when the Legislature came to consider those charges those officials addressed a communication to the Legislature denying any connection whatever with the same and demanding that the articles of impeachment as prepared be adopted in order that they might be given an opportunity to vindicate themselves before the people. At their request the articles were adopted. As to three ex-officials the case was dismissed and as to the other three a trial was had, resulting in their acquittal.

"It is also true that under the charges made by the Omaha *Bee* the Democratic Prosecuting Attorney of Lancaster County had the court of that county call a grand jury to inquire into the alleged swindling of the State by certain contractors and employés at the Hospital for the Insane at Lincoln. A large number of indictments were found, not against the superintendents of the asylum, nor against any of the State officials. Thirteen of these indictments were tried by the Democratic Prosecuting Attorney before a jury in Lancaster County, each one of which resulted in the acquittal of the party charged, and the indictments were nolled by the State's Attorney.

"I cannot go into detail and point out the many favorable conditions under which our people live and prosper, and only refer casually to the matter because Mr. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha *Bee*, has seen fit in the interview referred to to assail in a general way the reputation of our people and the general character of the State, by making it appear that official corruption and railroad domination control and are indorsed by the Republican party. Whatever is wise and expedient in our State Constitution and our statutory laws; whatever is broad and progressive in the general management of our State and public affairs; whatever has conduced to the general prosperity and upward evolution of our people is due largely to the fact that Republican thought and Republican energy have dominated and controlled the State from its earliest history; and in my judgment our future prosperity and financial credit rest secure in the assurance that the Republican party will continue to lead the destinies of our people.

Much That Is Claptrap.

"Because a Populist Legislature made up of irresponsible men bent on a general upheaval of all social and economic conditions had discovered the misappropriation of a few carloads of coal by a subordinate in one of the asylumns and had thereupon sought to impeach Republican State officials and the whole Republican party in general Mr. Rosewater would have you believe that the people are ready to turn the State over to the Populists and institute in our State government such conditions of confusion and general discredit as have humiliated and disgraced Colorado, Kansas, South Carolina, and other Populist-ridden States.

"Let me tell you that all this claptrap about railroad domination, boodleism, impeached State officials, and the importing of lewd women to debauch Legislatures has been hurled at the Republican party by the Omaha *Bee* without effect for the last fifteen years. Rosewater is one of these blustering, conceitet little men who is eccentric in his character, delights in sensational publications and conspicuous attitudes, regardless of the discredit or the wrong his publications may bring upon individuals or upon his State.

"There are four distinct and separate factions in our present State campaign. The Republican party, backed by the business interests of the State, by the manufacturing interests of the State, by the railroad interests of the State, by the thrifty and intelligent farmers of the State, by the industrious and home-loving artisans and workingmen of the State, and by the law and order loving people of the Commonwealth, are determined that the best thought, the most patriotic and progressive mind force shall control in the future as in the past, so that when the present financial cloud shall be lifted from our land we will be in a position to attract emigration and capital and renew the activity and progress of former years. That's one element in this campaign. Then there is the Populist element now being chaperoned by a 'cyclone' from Texas, Cyclone Davis, I think they call him. We have 'Cyclone' Bryan and a few other cyclones of our own, but it seems that Texas is oversupplied with these professional 'cyclones' and is sending us a few in a sort of missionary spirit. Then there is the Democratic element, somewhat disfigured and disheartened, but still in the ring, and last, least, but most pedantic and somewhat conspicuous personality, is Rosewater of the Omaha *Bee*. He has a following in and of himself, and if he had a following would be taken into account in estimating the result of our elections. He aspires to be a sort of little Napoleon in his way and glories in his prowess as a fighter. I only wish he might find a better way to use his energies than in fighting the Republican party and in going away from home to slander and misrepresent our State. His instincts are to attack and tear down, regardless of consequences, only so he may be conspicuous. If he cannot be beloved and respected as a leader he will be feared as a destroyer. Like Lady Teazle, he would rather be thought ill of than not to be thought of at all.

Weak Spots in the Editor's Armor.

"Railroad domination in politics has been one of his chief hobbies for the last fifteen years. He has hurled this at Republican candidates and public men continually. On the railroad question his actions have been peculiar, and for that reason what he says on that subject has but little effect among the people. For instance, a couple of years ago he went to Salt Lake City and in a full page interview advocated the canceling of the second mortgage on the Union Pacific road, and the facts and figures in this interview, which must have been furnished him by some one on the inside of the business department of that road, were afterwards used for lobbying purposes at Washington. Since that time he has behaved in a friendly way toward that corporation, but has sought to maintain his reputation as a railroad fighter by still more furious attacks on the Burlington. He now charges that Col. Majors, Republican candidate for Governor, was nominated through the domination of the Burlington. As to this, it is well known that two years ago Majors was a delegated for the Republican nomination for Governor and that the Burlington made no secret of its preference for Gov. Crounse, who was nominated and elected.

"At that time Mr. Rosewater was bobbing in and out of the Burlington headquarters, consulting their officials and making himself officious in behalf of Gov. Crounse and against Majors. Notwithstanding his bitter opposition to Majors, which was characterized by the continued publication of all these matters which he now charges, Col. Majors was put upon the State ticket and elected as Lieutenant-Governor by the highest plurality on the whole ticket. The candidacy of Col. Majors for Governor has invited and aroused the energy of his party and put into the old soldier element of the State an enthusiasm such as we have not seen for years. I first met Tom Majors as a Lieutenant in my regiment, the First Nebraska, at the beginning of the war. He was then a young man of 19. He was under my eye at Doneison, Shiloh, and other battles of the war. He was conspicuous during the five years of his service for personal bravery, popularity, and for his fine executive force in handling men.

"I want to say in conclusion that no State in the Union has made a better record for devotion to the Republican party and good government than Nebraska, and when the Republicans of Nebraska indorse a man for Governor of the State, with such enthusiasm as they are now indorsing Tom Majors, it is a certificate of character that any American citizen might be proud of, and the attempt to traduce him at this time will only stimulate the activity of his party, increase his popularity, and add to the contempt already felt for his traducer."

New Cathedral.

Plans for a great Roman Catholic cathedral for London are now ready. The site was chosen by Cardinal Manning, being where the old Tothill prison stood, between Victoria street and Vauxhall Bridge road. The cost of land and building will be about £180,000.

HOOSIERS IN A FIGHT.

THEY HAVE A LIVELY POLITICAL CONTEST ON THEIR HANDS.

So Outrageously Has the State Been Gerrymandered by the Democrats That the Republicans Will Have to Get 40,000 Majority to Carry the Legislature—Congressional Apportionment Is Also One-sided—But the Republicans Are Counting on a Victory—Nominations Made.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Sept. 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—Indiana is about to enter into one of the fiercest political fights which have ever taken place in the State. People residing outside of the State hardly realize the position in which the Republicans of the State are placed by the nefarious gerrymander, which deprives them of a just and equal representation in the State Senate and Legislature. The gerrymander has made it impossible for the Republicans to carry the Legislature, unless they carry the State by about 40,000 majority over the Democrats. Should such a majority be registered in favor of the Republican party next fall people may rest assured that Indiana will elect a Republican Legislature.

Some idea may be formed of the unjust measure inflicted upon the people by a comparison of the representation each party had in the Leigslature of 1893. In the Senate there were 35 Democrats and 15 Republicans, and in the House 63 Democrats and 37 Republicans, making 98 Democrats to 52 Republicans—giving the Democrats a majority of 46 on joint ballot. The minority found itself in the same position in the State as the Republicans were in the Fifty-third Congress. There are indications of a change taking place in the State next November, and the Republicans have great hopes of electing enough "hold-over" Senators so as to elect a Republican United States Senator in place of Daniel W. Voorhees.

The State committee had decided to have Gov. McKinley open the campaign at Indianapolis Sept. 25 and have him sound the keynote, but the demand for speakers from the rural districts has been so great that Chairman Goudy has been busy all week in assigning speakers, who will sound minor keynotes, beginning with next week. In many of the Congressional districts the Republican candidates have already settled down to hard work.

The same conditions exist in regard to the Republican representation in Congress as in the State Legislature. Out of thirteen Congressmen the Republicans have but two representatives, and this would have been changed if it would not have created a number of doubtful districts for the Democrats. As it is the Republican counties are all grouped together and put into two districts—namely: the Sixth and Ninth. The former, in 1892, gave a Republican majority of 8,599, and the latter a majority of 4,125. These are the largest majorities given in any district in the State. The Republican majority in the Sixth is as large as that given by any three of the Democratic districts. All of the Republican candidates for Congress have been nominated, as have also the Democratic candidates in districts which have heretofore been Democratic, with but one exception, that being the Twelfth. They have made no nominations in the Sixth or Ninth as yet. Those being strongly Republican, it is not likely that any one will consider himself as a sacrifice. One notable feature is that the Democrats have renominated eight of the men who had seats in the last Congress, two having been turned down—Jason B. Brown in the Third and Thomas Hammond in the Tenth. Brown was defeated for a renomination, the opposition waging a most bitter fight against his personal character.

The following is a list of the districts, name of the counties in each, candidates who have been nominated, and the majorities in each:

First—Gibson, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg, and Warwick Counties—James A. Hemenway, Republican, of Boonneville, and Arthur H. Taylor, Democrat, of Petersburg, are the candidates. Democratic plurality, 434 in 1892.

Second—Daviess, Dubois, Green, Knox, Lawrence, Martin, Orange, and Crawford counties—A. M. Early, Republican, of Washington, and John L. Bretz, Democrat, of Jasper, are the candidates. Democratic plurality, 1,968 in 1892.

Third—Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Jackson, Jennings, Jefferson, Scott, and Washington Counties—Robert J. Tracewell, Republican, of Corydon, and Strother M. Stockslager, Democrat, of Corydon, are the candidates. Democratic plurality, 2,973 in 1892.

Fourth—Dearborn, Decatur, Franklin, Ohio, Ripley, Switzerland, and Union Counties—James E. Watson, Republican, of Rushville, and William S. Holman, Democrat, of Aurora, are the candidates. Democratic plurality 3,081 in 1892.

Fifth—Bartholomew, Brown, Hendricks, Johnson, Monroe, Morgan, and Putnam Counties—Jesse Overstreet, Republican, of Franklin, and George W. Cooper, Democrat, of Columbus, are the candidates. Democratic plurality 1,088 in 1892.

Sixth—Delaware, Fayette, Henry, Randolph, Rush, and Wayne Counties—Henry U. Johnson, Republican, of Richmond, is the only candidate nominated. Republican majority, 4,837; plurality, 5,859 in 1892.

Seventh—Hancock, Madison, Marion, and Shelby Counties—Charles L. Henry, Republican, of Andersonand William D. Bynum, Democrat, of Indianapolis are the candidates. Democratic plurality, 1,282 in 1892.

Eighth—Clay, Fountain, Montgomery, Parke, Sullivan, Vermilion, and Vigo Counties—George W. Faris, Republican, of Terre Haute, and Elijah V. Brookshire, Democrat, of Rockville, are the candidates. Democratic plurality, 1,672 in 1892.

Ninth—Benton, Clinton, Hamilton, Howard, Tippecanoe, Tipton, and Warren Counties—J. Frank Hanley, Republican, of Williamsport, is the only candidate nominated. Republican plurality 4,125, majority 96, in 1892.

Tenth—Carroll, Cass, Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, Pulaski, and White Counties—Dr. A. A. Hatch, Republican, of Kentland, and Valentine Zimmerman, Democrat, are the candidates. Democratic plurality 42 in 1892.

Eleventh—Adams, Blackford, Grant, Huntington; Jay, Miami, Wabash, and Wells Counties—George W. Steele, Republican, of Marion, and Augustus N. Martin, Democrat, of Bluffton are the candidates. Democratic plurality 753 in 1892.

Twelfth—Allen, De Kalb, La Grande, Noble, Steuben, and Whiteley Counties—J. D. Leighty, Republican, of St. Joe is the only candidate nominated. Democratic plurality 3,065 in 1892.

Thirteenth—Elkhart, Kosciusko, La Porte, Marshall, St. Joseph, and Starke Counties—L. W. Royce, Republican, of Warsaw and Charles G. Conn, Democrat, of Elkhart are the candidates. Democratic plurality 1,940 in 1892.

The above is the entire list of districts in the State, and a careful study of the figures will show how things have been arranged to make the majority in Congress so largely Democratic. Eight of the Democratic nominees were members of the Fifty-third Congress, and voted for the tariff bill, which was termed a bill of "perfidy and dishonor." They are now returning to face their constituents, and the fun has commenced.

A story is told of a Harrison County farmer who was induced to carry a banner in his wagon during the last Presidential campaign which read: "Vote for Cleveland and get $1.25 a bushel for your wheat." The farmer carried the banner home with him and put it away for safe keeping. A few weeks ago he loaded up his wagon with wheat, and getting the old banner dusted off the cobwebs and tacked it onto the wagon and drove to Corydon. Arriving there he drew the attention of every one passing along the streets. A number of the old "mossbacks" tried to persuade him to destroy the banner, saying that wheat was only 45 cents a bushel. To this the farmer replied: "I know it; I carried that banner in 1892, and now I find out that there is 45 cents worth of truth and 80 cents worth of a lie on it." The farmers all over Indiana are feeling about the same as the Corydon farmer did, and they will not swallow the Democratic bait again.

ELECTIONS HELD IN MAINE TODAY.

Tom Reed Forces a Clear-Cut Issue on the Tariff Question.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Maine election will be held Monday, Sept. 10, to elect Governor, members of the Legislature, and Representatives in the National House. The Legislature chosen will elect a Senator, the term of Senator Frye expiring. He will doubtless be his own successor, as no opposing candidate has appeared and there seems to be no doubt the Republicans will carry the State by a plurality several thousand larger than two years ago, when the plurality was 13,000. Some predict as high as 20,000 this year.

In the campaign just closing the one point that the Republicans made particularly prominent is the fact that the tariff bill is not the end of the agitation of that question, and of the business stagnation which has been so disastrous to all industrial and monetary interests. It was Mr. Reed who, on that memorable day in the House last month when the Democratic members swallowed the tariff bill which their President said meant "party perfidy and party dishonor," forced from Mr. Wilson's reluctant lips the admission that this is but the beginning of the contest for tariff reform. Mr. Reed was shrewd enough to know that the promise of further uncertainty as regards a matter that is as important to the business interests as the tariff would utterly blight the Democracy and add to the popular disapproval of their iniquitous course for the last year and a half. It has been on this issue that the fight was waged, and it will be upon that it will be magnificently won tomorrow. On all sides there are indications of a Republican upheaval such as has not been seen in Maine in years.

In Mr. Reed's district at the last Congressional election he had a plurality of but 1,677. He has run for Congress in that district nine times, and this is his tenth campaign, and each time he has been elected, but they have always given him a contest because of his prominence. Mr. Reed, however, never gets stirred up or shows any worry about the matter at all, but goes ahead in a methodical way to make a close canvass and always comes out ahead. If the expressions on the part of the people in his district are any criterion upon which to base an estimate of the probabilities in that district Mr. Reed ought to have a thousand addition at least to his plurality. The same gain should be shown in Mr. Boutelle's, Mr. Milliken's, and Mr. Dingley's districts.

At his meetings, as well as at every other meeting held in this State, there is noticeably a lack of criticism of the speaker's efforts at the close of each meeting. People seem anxious to hear anything from a Republican on the situation, and they will accept every statement as being absolutely accurate, for their experience in the last year and a half has shown them the Republicans never told half the truth about Democratic misfeasance in governmental management. This is believed to be an indication that there is an undercurrent flowing throughout Maine, as there is in other parts of the country, which promises to sweep the Democratic control from the face of the earth.

In this campaign there has been one remarkable conversion to Republican ranks, that of Harold M. Sewall, formerly Consul-General to Samoa under the first Cleveland régime. Mr. Sewall is a young man. He left the Democratic party because he was in favor of an "American foreign policy consistent and continuous which shall give to our government its proper and becoming influence among the nations of the world." He could not but disapprove of Mr. Cleveland's foreign policy. Among those who have been speaking in this campaign is ex-Minister Stevens, who was the subject of so many Democratic attacks because of his earnest belief that the United States should control the Hawaiian Islands. Since the injustice with which he was treated Mr. Stevens has lost no opportunity to denounce the administration's policy, and the indications are that almost everybody in Maine agrees with his disapproval of Gresham's and Cleveland's foreign policy.

While there is no reason to believe the Legislature will vote to give the people an opportunity to withdraw the prohibitory feature from the State Constitution there is nevertheless a noticeably larger number in all parties who favor a change better adopted to the large cities in the State. Editor Patton (Rep.) of the Bath *Times* is out squarely against the prohibitory law and is a candidate for the Legislature. He recently publicly discussed the question of prohibition with Gen. Neal Dow at a public meeting in Bath. There has during the last year been a scandal at Portland, the Portland *Express*, edited by the son of Gen. Dow, openly accusing the Republican county officers of collusion with the rum sellers. These and other events have had a tendency to somewhat change the Prohibition sentiment in the State, but will probably have only local effect at the September election.

Republican nominations—For Governor, Henry B. Cleaves of Portland; for Congressmen: First District, T. B. Reed: Second District, the Hon. Nelson Dingley of Lewiston; Third District, the Hon. Seth L. Milliken of Belfast; Fourth District, Horace A. Boutelle of Bangor.

Democratic nominations—For Governor, Charles F. Johnson of Waterville; for Congressmen: Second District, B. J. McGillicuddy, Lewiston; Third District, S. W. Gould, Skowhegan; Fourth District, John B. Madigan of Houlton.

Prohibition nominations—For Governor, Ira G. Hersey of Houlton. For Congressmen, First District, Linus Seeley of Deering; Second District, Edward R. Ogier of Camden; Third District, W. L. Thompson of Augusta.

Populist nominations—For Governor, L. C. Bateman of Searsmont. For Congressmen, Second District, E. T. Turner of Auburn; Third District, G. C. Sheiden, Waterville.

FRENCH FEELING TOWARD GERMANY

Evidences That the Gauls Do Not Look on the Teutons as They Once Did.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Touching the present relations between Germany and France, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says:

It would be folly to believe that the contrasts between different nations could ever be entirely extinguished. The existence of contrasts between nations, like between individuals, form the most important preliminary condition of progressive and fruit-bearing development. If these contrasts occasionally assume such shape as to make conflicts or controversies unavoidable, nothing is more unnatural than a nonrecurrence of possible conditions after a passage of the difficulties. Germany cannot be held responsible for the fact that for many years after the war between the two nations their relations were regarded in such a light as if they could never again shape themselves to a neighborly fashion. Germany has repeatedly shown its willingness and uttered the wish to resume friendly relations with France, naturally, however, without being willing to relinquish the advantages and gains of the treaty of Frankfurt. On the other hand, the French not only received these advances coolly, but the latter often had the opposite effect to that wished for. Nevertheless the German Government, and especially the Emperor William, has never missed a chance to show the French Government due regard for the feelings and aspirations of the French Nation, and thus proved the sincerity of their wish to come more establish friendly relations between the erstwhile enemies. Though it may look lately as if the German efforts would not be treated with the same indifference on the other side of the Vogese Mountains, we are still far from drawing too optimistic conclusions from such a perception. On the other hand there is not the slightest reason to misunderstand and to underestimate the signs from which may be judged that not only the official circles but the French nation itself begins to perceive that friendly relations are best for the development and the common interests of both people. Thus it has lately been possible for the representatives of both nations to easily come to an understanding with regard to the rights of creditors of the Greek Government. This was done—like the settlement of the Cameroon and Congo question—with the consent and to the perfect satisfaction of public opinion in both countries. An article like that which the Paris *Figaro* printed some days ago, and which declared that the triple alliance had lately lost to a certain degree its threatening character toward France, could, only a few years ago, not have appeared in this largely circulated paper. It is not to be expected that such symptoms will repeat themselves in quick succession, but even contrary observations, which may be made sooner or later, will not make Germany abandon the hope that in not too distant a future the existing bitterness will make room for a peaceable feeling corresponding to the wish of the German Government for an entente cordiale. This hope may be founded on the perception that there is a wish in French circles to do justice to the personality of our Emperor and to appreciate and reciprocate the magnanimity which he has always shown towards the French nation, as is becoming such a richly endowed and highly developed people as our western neighbors.

Revenues of Great Britain.

The report of the British Customs Commissioners just published gives the gross receipts of revenue for the year ending March 31, 1894, as £19,964,319, an increase of £78,890 over last year, but over £90,000 less than was expected. The revenue from coffee, which has been steadily decreasing, was in round numbers £170,000, 4.5 per cent less than last year, that from rum, £1,940,000, 6.7 per cent less than in 1893, a loss to the government of £140,000, and cocoa and tobacco also decreased slightly. Brandy brought in £1,365,000, an increase of some £30,000, and tea £3,500,000, an increase of £90,000, or 2.75 per cent.

Civilization of Africa.

Cardinal Lavigerie's plan for the civilization of Africa is to be tested. The first caravan of 100 African pioneers reared on the Algerian and Tunisian farms of the confraternities founded by him have just left Marseilles for Madagascar, where they are to settle as agricultural colonists. Another hundred will be sent as soon as these are established, and other companies are under orders to go to the Soudan, the Touareg country, the Tchad region, and the Congo, where they will spread the Catholic faith and French civilization.

Great Economic Reform.

"When all the money of this country is divided equally among its people," said the Socialist orator, "every body will have enough to live on without labor. As example is better than precept, I invite this vast audience to divide with me now. Let them come forward to this platform and pile their wealth in a glittering heap. They may take half and I will take half, and we will always have the satisfaction of knowing that a great economic reform was started in this place by us."—*Boston Transcript.*

MEETING OF FRIENDS.

ANNUAL GATHERING OF OHIO QUAKERS AT DAMASCUS.

Scenes of Unusual Activity and Religious Fervor—Earnest Spirit of Evangelism Displayed—Crowd of 8,000 Comes Overland in Vehicles of Many Descriptions—Those Who Led the Services—Dissension Over the Ordinance of Baptism the Only Cloud to Mar the Harmony.

ALLIANCE, O., Aug. 31.—[Special Correspondence.]—The drowsy old Quaker village of Damascus, located six miles east of this city, presented a scene of unusual activity and religious fervor and enthusiasm last Sunday, the occasion being the annual State meeting of that body of Christians known as "Orthodox Friends." These meetings are noted for the intensity of religious feeling and earnest spirit of evangelism, and the aggressive revival efforts displayed. The Damascus gathering was no exception to the rule.

The crowd, which came by the overland route, was estimated at 8,000. Carriages and other vehicles, almost all of ancient pattern, were crowded in every nook and corner available and lined either side of the streets from one end of the village to the other.

The meeting houses, of which there are two commodious and comfortable buildings, were packed to their utmost capacity, and the large yard was crowded with people who were unable to gain admittance to the church edifices. These were addressed by ministers from platforms erected in the four corners of the inclosure.

In the "Yearly Meeting House."

The larger building, known as the "Yearly Meeting House," was neatly decorated with evergreen festoons suspended from the center of the ceiling and reaching to the quaint old chandeliers and windows, while on the wall in the rear of the gallery and speaker's desk was the motto in evergreen:

FOR CHRIST AND THE CHURCH.

The services of the day began promptly at 8 o'clock with an experience meeting conducted by the Rev. J. Walter Malone of Cleveland. The service was one of remarkable interest and evident religious enjoyment to the several hundred who participated. After a number of fervent prayers the time was spent in short, pointed testimonies from old and young, male and female, the tide of enthusiasm and religious joy at times reaching a high pitch.

The hour for the morning "preaching services" having arrived an introductory song service was held in both meeting houses. The singing was led by the Rev. J. Walter Malone and Miss Minnie Bassett of Cleveland and the Rev. David Lewis of Columbus. Miss Bassett sang a solo with pleasing effect and touching impressiveness.

The principal sermon of this service in the larger building was delivered by the Rev. Dugan Clark, LL. D., Professor of Ancient Languages in Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., who took for his text Isaiah lv., 6:

Seek ye the Lord while he may be found. Call ye upon him while he is near.

A Woman's Earnest Preaching.

The reverend gentleman's plain, practical, and earnest address had a marked effect upon his vast audience and was highly appreciated. After singing the Rev. Phœbe Hall of Portsmouth, Va., a noted evangelist of remarkable achievements, delivered an earnest, eloquent, and touching exhortation. She is a fluent speaker, using beautiful language and throwing into her discourses so much of womanly tenderness and pathos that she reaches the hearts of her hearers and moves them to a degree beyond that of the average minister. Hers is a sublime eloquence like unto that of the Rev. Esther Frame and holds her audience with a fascination which becomes a charm of remarkable power. The fervor and pathos of her eloquence are well calculated to move the hardest hearts.

Following Mrs. Hall the Rev. John Pennington of Mount Pleasant took charge of the service, and after a brief but earnest and eloquent appeal to his audience he asked for definite work on the line of seeking that experience in religious life and enjoyment which had been portrayed in the sermon and exhortation. His appeal met with quite a number of responses, an altar service was held, fervent prayers were offered, and several professed to have experienced the blessing which they sought.

In the brick or smaller meeting-house at the morning service the Rev. Joseph Coleman (colored) of Oskaloosa, Ia., and the Rev. Anna May Pemberton of West Milton, O., delivered able and forcible sermons. In the yard preaching and song service were conducted by the Rev. James Hyman of Cleveland, the Rev. Edward Allison of Freeport, the Rev. T. C. Hodgin of Sabina, and the Rev. Israel Stratton of Ypsilanti, Mich.

The afternoon services were much the same as those of the morning. Among those participating was the Rev. David Lewis of Columbus, a converted "Knight of the Grip."

Ordinance of Baptism.

The tranquility of this year's meeting of the Society of Friends has been marred with but one cloud, that which arose over the ordinance of baptism. The Ohio yearly meeting is the only one in which the rites of baptism are tolerated.

Since the demise of the lamented Dr. Updegraft the Rev. Dugan Clark of the Indiana society is considered the ablest divine in the society. Last Saturday Dr. Clark and six other members of the society were publicly baptized by water. While the good doctor's belief in this respect is shared in by a large number of the younger members of the society, the elder and more conservative element professes the greatest indignation at Saturday's episode, and predictions were freely made that it would result in Clark's dismissal from the society.

This yearly meeting is held alternately at Damascus and Mount Pleasant, convening at each place once in two years. The Damascus meeting was one of the most interesting, enjoyable, and profitable spiritually in the history of the Ohio yearly meeting. It has proved both a Bethel and a Pentecost to many, and will no doubt mark an epoch in the life of others, the memory of which will be cherished as most delightful and precious.

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INSTRUCTOR IN REVENUE HISTORY TALKS OF THE BILL.

He Speaks Disparagingly of the Turn Taken by the Recent Legislation and Compares the Act of 1894 With Acts of 1842—He Lays the Responsibility at the Door of President Cleveland's Message of 1887—His Ideas of the Outlook.

Prof. William Hill, instructor in tariff history in the University of Chicago, speaks disparagingly of the turn taken by recent tariff legislation. He compares the tariff act of 1894 with the acts of 1842 and 1846, which were clearly party measures. Prof. Hill also deprecates the reappearance of the tariff controversy in Congress and lays the responsibility at the door of President Cleveland's message of 1887. Tariff reform is accorded an appreciable advance over the McKinley law, but is regarded, on the whole, as being little advanced beyond the provisions of the act of 1883. Prof. Hill is a close student of tariff legislation and his views furnish an excellent perspective of the last and most famous tariff bill. Stability in business and industrial enterprise is emphasized as the only sound principle which can be abstracted from the history of our tariff legislation. High and low tariffs and good and bad times are not convertible terms. Prof. Hill spoke as follows:

"It seems to me the labor expended and the agitation undergone since Cleveland's message in 1887 has proved unfruitful. If we compare the duties as found in the bill passed with the duties in force under the act of 1883 we shall find the reduction is of little consequence. The rate on dutiable articles under the act of 1883 was about 45 per cent higher on some commodities, and, of course, lower on others. The rate under the new tariff bill will be nearly 40 per cent on dutiable articles, so all the agitation and disturbance of business partly occasioned by President Cleveland's message of 1887, which again made the tariff question a party issue, has really resulted in an average reduction of only a little over 5 per cent of the duties as they then existed. Of course the reduction from the McKinley duties is more than that.

Average of Duties.

"Under the law of 1890 the duties averaged about 49 per cent on dutiable articles and the reduction will be some 10 or 12 per cent, but the McKinley bill put so many articles on the free list that the average amount of duty on all imports, free and dutiable, was lower under the McKinley bill than it had been since the war, and was about as low as it will be under the present bill with sugar again on the dutiable list at 40 per cent. It would therefore appear that the real saving to the people is not of great importance, and while the issue was fairly and squarely joined by President Cleveland, Mr. Wilson, and others, as a question of principle rather than one of rates, the bill as passed can in no sense be called a free trade measure, nor could it be possible to find any principle upon which it has been constructed. The Wilson bill did something looking to the embodiment of principles for which the Democratic party is supposed to stand, in changing the rates from specific to ad valorem rates, and in giving a considerable reduction, although every important article which has been supposed to need protection, save wool, was left with a high duty under the Wilson bill, the rates ranging from 20 to 40 per cent, and those rates have not only been raised on the important articles by the Senate Finance committee, or Senate amendment, but the rates have been changed back to specific instead of ad valorem rates. Take the metal schedule as an example. There the items enumerated under the act of 1883 were almost all taxed at specific rates; only thirty-eight were taxed at ad valorem rates. The McKinley act taxed sixteen at ad valorem rates and the Wilson bill changed all the duties, except those on tin plate, to ad valorem rates. Now the Senate bill taxes 125 of these items at specific rates, and generally at higher rates than those proposed by the Wilson bill. In this metal schedule, under which in 1883 but little over $46,000,000 of goods were imported, the average rates collected were 58.48 per cent. Under the Wilson bill they are estimated to be 35.06 per cent, and under the Senate bill, as it came from the Finance committee, they were a little less than that—34.05 per cent. But the Senate bill as amended raises those duties materially, so there is on a number of these items a considerable reduction from the McKinley rates. The reduction from the rates of 1883, however, is not nearly so great.

Cotton and Tariff.

"The manufacturers of cotton, taking the whole of Schedule I, show a reduction of some 15 per cent from the McKinley duties, the average for the whole schedule under the House bill being estimated at 38.45 per cent. There are some $20,000,000 worth of cotton imports each year, and instead of showing a reduction from the rates collected before the McKinley law was passed, on a number of the more important schedules, the act as passed by the Senate and accepted by the House leaves the rate from 10 to 15 per cent higher than the rates which were in force from 1883 to 1890. The rate on knit goods, such as stockings, shirts, and underwear, was 35 per cent under the law of 1883. This class of goods comprises nearly one-half of the cotton imports. The present law leaves the duty at 50 per cent, and the Wilson bill placed it at 40 per cent, 5 per cent more than was thought exorbitant in 1887.

"Of lace, embroidery, lace curtains, and other items of that nature some $15,000,000 worth are imported annually, as they are not made in this country to any appreciable extent. A 50 per cent tax may be justifiable as a revenue measure, but it is hard to see for what purpose why should the 60 per cent duties be reduced? And if the duty is for protection why should it be left 15 per cent above that fixed by the act of 1883?

"Taking the cotton schedule as a whole, on all the higher grades of cotton goods (we being able to compete in the manufacture of the lower grades), the degree of protection is all that could reasonably be asked—40 and 50 per cent, which is decidedly above the rates granted by any act prior to the McKinley act, and is a reduction of only 10 per cent from the McKinley rates. Under the woolen schedule the changes are far more important than under any other unless it be the sugar schedule, and indeed as the tariff controversy has centered about the woolen industry since 1867, the changes here affected by the new law mark the greatest advance, and in fact about the only advance along the line of tariff reform which is to be found embodied in the new law. It is a matter of importance to manufacturers, wool-growers, and consumers to have wool placed on the free list. The value of wool imported since 1890 was from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year. What effect the removal of duties will have upon wool producers remains to be seen. It has been claimed by the advocates of tariff reform that the opening of foreign markets for wool to our manufacturers will enable them so to enlarge their industry as to consume as much of the domestic wool, and at as good a price as before; and there may be some truth in this claim, because the wool imported differs in quality from that produced here. Then again the price of wool has not been raised to the full extent of the duty because the difference in quality prevents competition.

Industry May Improve.

"Manufacturers will be compelled to make some changes in their machinery and manner of conducting business, but after a readjustment is made, if the claims of tariff reformers can be substantiated, we may expect the woolen industry to be as prosperous as before. Farmers can secure as good prices for their wool and consumers can obtain clothing at a much lower price. The duty on woolens since 1867 has been a combination of specific and ad valorem rates, the specific duty being granted as compensation for duties paid on wool and the ad valorem duty as so much protection. The reductions made do not amount to much more than a removal of the specific duties, so that the net protection left the manufacturer is only a little less than that offered him under the act of 1890, and is in some cases greater than the net protection granted under the act of 1883. The rates on the better grades of cloths and dress goods are 40 to 50 per cent under the new law, while under the law of 1883 the ad valorem rates were from 35 to 40 per cent on a similar class of goods.

"The removal of the duties on wool, which will allow a removal of specific duties, will undoubtedly lead to great importations of woolens, and whether the consumption will increase because of the lower price sufficiently to make room for this increased importation in addition to the domestic product remains to be seen. Consumers certainly ought to get their woolens at a much lower price than has been possible heretofore.

"The changes in the duties of sugar, which have been the cause of so much dissatisfaction, are not so objectionable in themselves as in the manner in which they were brought about and the important effects which they have produced. As a revenue article, sugar is perhaps as desirable as any other commodity, and the tax upon it would certainly be justified in view of the present condition of our National Treasury. It is desirable, too, to have a flexible tax such as that on sugar, coffee, or tea—a tax which may be increased or lowered as the needs of the government require without disturbance of national industry. But there can be no justification for the differential duty laid on refined sugar, and the action of the sugar trust furnishes perhaps the strongest arguments against protection which may create in other industries the same monopoly as that exercised by the sugar trust.

"The changes in the coal and iron ore duties, of which so much has been said, are really of minor importance, of no importance in fact, except at some points on the New England seaboard. The total importation of iron ore is only a little over $1,000,000 a year, and of coal less than $5,000,000, and the entire removal of the duties would not greatly increase this amount, nor inure to the benefit of the manufacturer or consumer save in a few New England towns. Yet as a matter of principle these raw materials should be placed along with wool, flax, etc., on the free list.

Was a Bitter Fight.

"The recent tariff controversy has been more protracted and bitter than any in our history, and it shows clearly the folly of making a financial question a party issue. The same thing was done by the Whigs in 1842. In that year they passed an act giving high protection to a number of articles and passed it as a party measure. The Democrats, again assuming power, enacted the tariff of 1846, which, in principle, completely revolutionized the Whig tariff of '42. The rates were ad valorem, and were fixed with reference to revenue rather than protection, although on cottons, woolens, and manufactures of iron, a 30 per cent duty was imposed. This tariff gave satisfaction as a revenue measure, and manufacturers offered no complaint. In fact, when the revenue became redundant in 1857, and changes came to be made, manufacturers did not seriously object to the lowering of duties, and when in 1860, because of the needs of the government, duties were again raised, manufacturers insisted that they preferred non-interference to protective aid which might at any time be withdrawn.

"The acts of 1842 and 1846 were both party measures. None of the war tariffs or revisions since the war were made party issues, and it was not until Cleveland's message of 1887 forced the opposing party to take a more decided stand in favor of protection than had been taken before that the question again came into politics. The need of a party issue is largely to blame at this time, as it was in '42 and '46, for bringing this purely industrial and financial question into politics, and the failure of the Democratic party to hold its members together and pass a measure to the passage of which they were pledged ought to be a warning against such policy in the future. Where industrial interests are so powerful and the gains which may be secured through change of legislation so tempting it becomes impossible, as was demonstrated in the recent tariff controversy, to maintain party unity.

"The thing I should insist upon there would be the divorcement of the tariff from party politics and with it the undue importance imputed to changes in the tariff as affecting industrial conditions. Reference to the tariff history of this country will show that we have enjoyed prosperity under high tariffs and low tariffs. You will observe changes in the tariff accompanied by no great change in industrial conditions, and you will observe panics, crises, and shutting down of manufactories without any tariff influence to which they can be assigned. Furthermore, if the study of American tariffs shows anything, it shows that other influences are of more importance in determining the industrial prosperity of the country than tariff legislation. That tariff which will furnish the needed revenue of the government with the least fluctuation would certainly be most satisfactory to the business man and the consumer. They ought to see that stability of business, rather than protection, which at any time may be swept away, and which, so long as the tariff controversy is made a party question and is settled by party whims rather than by industrial and financial conditions, is sure to disturb the business of the country—they ought, I say, to see that stability is the condition which prepares the way for industrial and business prosperity."

MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

Special Reasons for Encouraging the Work of This Institute.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Aug. 27.—[Special Correspondence.]—The project of the "Petersburg Medical Institute for Women" is nearing its realization. Of the capital necessary for the establishment and continuance of the institution, which has to yield a yearly income of 63,000 rubles, a revenue of 42,000 rubles has already been secured. The rest is to be brought up by further contributions and the yearly dues of the medical students. The municipality of St. Petersburg, besides giving a yearly contribution of 15,000 rubles, presents the institute with the necessary building and offers the use of the city hospitals for clinical uses to the female students. The Minister of Education is preparing a report about the opening of this institute to the State council, which is to be submitted at the fall sessions. Female physicians are quite numerous in Russia, where they confine themselves almost exclusively to women's and children's diseases. The public has confidence in them and this explains the general willingness to support a Medical Institute for Women. The fact that Russia has more than 12,000,000 Mohammedan subjects makes the increase of female physicians desirable, as the women of this creed will not let a male physician treat them, and only in exceptional cases is a male doctor admitted to the inner rooms of their houses.

PROVISIONS CONSUMED ON STEAMERS

Statistics Touching the Larders of the North German Lloyd Line.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The *Allgemeine Fleischer Zeitung* states the following about the provisions used by the steamers of the North German Lloyd in 1893: Three million nine hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and forty-two pounds of meat, 658 live oxen, 247 live calves, 193 live hogs, and 508 sheep; 164,498 pounds fish; 142,045 chickens, ducks, and other poultry; 251,441 tins and bottles of conserves; vegetables to the value of 86,218 marks; 366,051 pounds of beans, peas, etc., 204,060 pounds of rice, 2,373,700 pounds of flour, 1,187,052 pounds of bread and zwieback, 188,146 pounds of roasted coffee, 296,610 pounds of sugar, 225,738 tins and bottles of milk, 10,008,570 pounds of potatoes, 438,337 pounds of butter, 1,583,210 eggs, 140,354 pounds of dried fruit, 119,870 pounds of cheese, 13,408,753 pounds of ice, 30,261 bottles of champagne, 8,619 bottles of sherry, madeira, and port, 145,689 bottles of claret, 76,975 bottles of Rhine and Moselle wines, 19,123 bottles of cognac, 36,419 bottles of rum and genever, 177,368 bottles of mineral water, 673,370 bottles of beer, and 575,985 liter of beer on draught.

MUST EARN THEIR WAY ON "TIPS."

Waiter in Berlin Complains of the Hardships of His Class.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—A waiter makes complaint of the annoyance and anxiety suffered by himself, in common with other members of his class, owing to a system of sweating of the most obnoxious kind, which, he asserts, is practiced in restaurants that are kept and mainly frequented by foreigners. The proprietors of these establishments not only pay their waiters nothing but exact from them a premium of sometimes as much as half a sovereign for the privilege of attending to the wants of customers and performing other duties for twelve or sixteen hours a day. In restaurants largely patronized by Englishmen and Americans it seems that these men are able to earn a more or less meager income, even though their masters impose a further tax upon them by charging for attendance on the bill, but where the customers hail from countries in which tipping does not obtain they find the struggle for existence both bitter and disappointing.

BACK TO FARM LANDS.

FAIRMOUNT LAND COMPANY'S VICISSITUDES AND WRECK.

How the Booming of the Town Was Brought About and the Fall of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank—Farms Turned Into Town Lots and Proffers of Business for Manufactories Made—Officers of the Bank Became Interested and Land Notes Now Form Its Assets.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 27.—[Special Correspondence.]—The history of the Fairmount Land, Gas and Improvement company from its inception as a scheme to boom that once prosperous gas belt town and to render wealthy the promoters of the enterprise down to its inglorious collapse and consequent ruin of the staid old Quaker bank of Fairmount reads like the tale of a modern South Sea bubble and Mississippi scheme in miniature. It affords, too, an idea of the prostrating influence of the panic in the Indiana gas belt, illustrates how expeditiously and thoroughly the water was squeezed out of the myriad paper enterprises and illumines the inside of the great land speculations set on foot immediately after the discovery of natural gas, the Fairmount concern being a type of the boom companies existing in almost every community in the field. Natural gas was discovered in Grant County in 1886, and during the succeeding five years hundreds of wells were drilled in various parts of the Indiana belt, and with the discovery of the precious fuel the price of land began to advance, factories were located in what had before been a wilderness, and to accelerate the enhancement of realty values land and improvement companies sprung up, most of them with but little capital back of them, in every locality. Fairmount was a little slow in the boom business, but it got there just the same, and on Jan. 15, 1891, the Fairmount Land and Gas company was organized, Levi Scott, Cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank; Alpheus Henley, President of the bank; W. S. Elliott, C. R. Small, and Lindley Scott being the stockholders and directors.

The company bought large tracts of land contiguous to Fairmount, paying only a small portion down and giving notes for the deferred payment. This farming land was quickly metamorphosed into choice town lots, streets were run through the tracts and given high-sounding names, and the company set apart a certain portion of the various additions for free land for the manufacturing enterprises destined to locate in Fairmount and transform the little Quaker village which never had a saloon into a Hoosier Pittsburg. Free gas was also guaranteed manufacturers, the Improvement company drilling the wells for supplying the furnaces of the iron, glass, and other industries. The plan was to borrow the money to pay cash subsidies to the incoming factories and then realize enough out of the sale of lots at good round figures to employés of the factories on long time to pay off the capital thus borrowed and declare dividends from the surplus. Other towns in the gas belt were pushed more industriously than Fairmount, however, and the land company lay quiescent securing but one or two factories up to Aug. 30, 1892, when new blood was infused into the corporation. The company as reorganized had in addition to Scott and Henley, the bankers, W. C. Howe, of Jamestown, N. Y., J. H. Parker of Fairmount, O. W. Lamport of this city, W. A. Beasley, O. R. Scott, and John Flanagan of Fairmount. All these were elected directors and straightway Scott and Henley, being in absolute control of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, were looked to for capital to run the deal.

Bank Filled by the Farmers.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank was considered one of the soundest financial concerns in Northern Indiana up to the time of the reorganization of the land company. It had begun business twenty years before, having been organized by wealthy farmers, members of the Friends Church, which had many communicants in the town and vicinity. Fairmount was a conservative, moral Quaker village, the people were thrifty, and the accumulations of the Quaker farmers went into the capital of the bank, and their current funds went into the deposits. With the support of the clannish church people the bank prospered, and on its capital of $50,000 it had earned when its doors closed, a surplus of $20,000, undivided profits of $8,000, besides snug dividends from the start, its deposits ranged from $75,000 to $125,000, and when it closed the books showed deposits of $90,000.

Soon after the reorganization of the land company the old corporation took the notes of the new corporation, which started out with a capital of $150,000, nothing paid in, for the real estate. These notes bore date of Dec. 5, 1892, and called for $5,000, and the old company turned the notes, which were unsecured, over to the bank in payment of the debt due the bank from the old company. Previous to this, however, the land company, the new corporation, borrowed on its own account, executing three notes of $2,000 each Sept. 26, 1892, to Levi Scott, cashier, and $6,000 of the bank's money was paid the company on this unsecured paper, while Mr. Scott assigned the notes to his bank. Then the note of $5,000 given by the new company to the stockholders of the old company and which had been transferred to the bank fell due, and as the new company could not protect the obligation the bank kindly took it up, paying the money to the stockholders of the old company. There is no record of any further loans to the company by the bank until April 22, 1893, when three notes, unsecured, were executed by the land company to the bank. These notes were for $10,000 and the money was paid out for them over the bank counter.

Gradually the demand for lots declined. Sales were not made for the prices which formerly obtained and buyers were enabled to dictate their own terms. In this way many lots were sold to irresponsibles, who paid nothing down and were willing to let the property revert to the company after occupying it rent free for a few months. The crisis came on the 12th of June, 1893, when the suspicion that prevailed among a few of the shrewd Quaker residents that all was not right with the bank were realized. The bank's doors did not open and a panic existed among those whose $90,000 was supposed to be deposited in the institution. The bank scare which had broken financial institutions all over the country had done its work in Fairmount and the little Farmers' and Merchants', having disbursed its cash until but $3,000 remained, prudently resolved to quit. Two days later the Fairmount Land and Improvement company filed a deed of assignment to Philip Matter, who was later appointed receiver of the bank.

Treasurer of Grant County Suffers.

And here another complication arose. Joseph Parker, a director of the land company, had been elected Treasurer of Grant County. He being under obligations to the bank as a stockholder in the land company, which had borrowed $61,000, nearly half the bank's capital, from the Farmers' and Merchants', felt he must deposit the county funds in the bank. He believed it solvent and so placed $20,000 of the public funds there. When the bank failed he was frightened out of his wits. He implored the bank people to do something to save him, and they finally executed their individual notes for $35,000 to him with James Johnson, a wealthy farmer, as surety. They also turned over as collateral a $10,000 note of the land company given to the bank. Then the trustee of the land company obtained mortgages on all the land of the land company to secure its indebtedness to the bank.

When County Treasurer Parker turned his office over to his successor he was short $25,000 in his accounts, which sum his bondsmen paid. To secure the bondsmen he turned over the $10,000 note assigned to him by the bank as collateral, and now suit has been brought on all this paper against the land company and to foreclose the mortgages obtained on the land company's property. Parker's bondsmen also demand judgment on the $10,000 note and the real estate of the Fairmount Land company, which less than two years ago was held at a price which made one dizzy to contemplate, will be sold out under the hammer at a figure it would probably have brought as agricultural land ten years ago.

It is disclosed in the suit just filed by the bank against the land company and other actions brought by Receiver Matter for that institution, that the paper held by the bank is as follows:

Fairmount Land Co.	$60,000
Fairmount Furniture Co.	32,000
Fairmount Milling Co.	21,000
Dillon Glass Co.	52,000

This makes a total of $165,000 and there are other small notes swelling the whole to $170,000, and the trustee says if he is fortunate he may get enough out of the wreck to pay the depositors $60,000 of their $90,000. The manufactories enumerated, with the exception of the milling company, were industries promoted by the land company, and had unlimited credit at the bank.

REORGANIZATION OF ENGLISH NAVY.

Recent Maneuvers in the Mediterranean Bring the Question Forward.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—One of the prominent German dailies publishes the following London letter with regard to the recent English fleet maneuvers: "The result as well as the whole course of the great English fleet manœuvers have not only caused the greatest excitement but the most bitter disappointment among all classes of the United Kingdom. A reorganization of the commands as well as the fleet itself and a fundamental change in the plans of ship construction seem to be the inevitable consequence of this feeling. The maneuvers as such have not been at all what they ought to have been and had to be stopped five days earlier than planned because the commanding Admirals acted independently and without regard to the intentions of the Admiralty office. The maneuvers were to establish the fact whether it would be possible for the English fleet to prevent the French Mediterranean and Channel squadrons from joining each other in case of hostilities between the two countries. A series of tactical maneuvers were included in the execution of the Admiralty plan. The English Admirals, instead of following instructions, simply arranged an ocean race. It was the object of the "red" and "blue" fleet—each divided in two squadrons—to effect in first line a junction of their respective squadrons in the narrow Irish Channel of St. George in order to annihilate by superior force the divided hostile fleet by turns. The blue squadrons united first, but instead of obeying orders and following the plans of the Admiralty, and, in spite of numerically not being in a position for battle, the Admiral of the "red fleet," Fitzroy, engaged the "blues," under Admiral Seymour, and fought his way to his fortified base of operations, although, according to all competent critics, not one of his ships would have escaped in a real naval battle. It is true that Fitzroy's idea was not to get his squadron in the protecting harbor but to weaken the enemy in a desperate fight to such a degree that his own second and intact squadron coming from north could give the victorious but weakened "blues" "the coup de grace." Nevertheless the referees decided in favor of the "blue fleet," declaring at the same time the time too short for the execution of a battle plan. The maneuvers and operations were discontinued, and the remaining five days were used by the fleet for small, common evolutions.

Besides the failure of the maneuver plan it became evident during the sham actions that first-class men-of-war like the Devastation and Conqueror—which were built only six or seven years ago at a cost of about 15,000,000 marks—were out of question in regular sea war. Both of these men-of-war could not follow the rest of the fast vessels and remained helplessly behind. This is the main cause of unrest among the English people and press, the latter of which is unanimous in resisting the rapid increase of fast war vessels.

Meals in the House of Commons.

It appears that during the late session 9,402 luncheons and 17,281 dinners have been served in the dining-room of the House of Commons, 1,024 luncheons and 1,005 dinners in the strangers' room, and 107 luncheons and 1,474 dinners in the terrace room, making in all a total of 10,533 luncheons and 19,760 dinners. The creature comforts of legislators would seem to have been efficiently attended to by the superintendent, Mr. Crichton Saunders.

Jury Service in Shirtsleeves.

Shirtsleeve exemption from jury service has been of short duration. Successful one day it failed absolutely the next day, to the manifest disappointment of a South Hornsey carman. In response to a subpœna he attended a court of inquiry held by Dr. Danford Thomas, having carefully deposited his coat in the hall before hand. The Coroner, good-humoredly, remarked that though he did not know, "he had his suspicions" that a juror who appeared in his shirtsleeves was actuated by a similar motive to that of the chimney-sweep who the other day tendered his services in his working clothes. Where was this to end? Possibly a man might come tomorrow minus other garments. Fortunately for the carman the day was sultry, and the inconvenience of sifting the evidence with his coat off was hardly appreciable.

Odd Requests of Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone has been the recipient of many curious requests in his time and among the strangest must rank one that was recently made by an American gentleman desirous of presenting a handsome carved oak chair to the church in which he worships when at home. The Chester *Chronicle* of today states that Mr. McColl of New Bedford, Mass., having hoped from Mr. Garnett of Chester a piece of furniture to his taste made from Hawarden oak, asked that a message from Mr. Gladstone might be carved upon it. In company with Mr. McColl the upholsterer called at the castle and explained to Miss Helen Gladstone what his customer wanted. Miss Gladstone having consulted the venerable statesman, informed Mr. McColl that he liked the might use as the right honorable gentleman's message to the congregation of the New Bedford Congregational Church the following words, with which he closed his recent speech to a large number of excursionists who paid him a visit: "Bless you, and may he endow you with everything that is the best in this world and the world to come." Mr. McColl has accordingly returned to America with his presentation chair, upon the back of which the memorable prayer was duly carved.

Fine Angling in the Thames.

The Thames continues to yield good sport to anglers. In the Windsor waters some fine barbel have been taken, also roach and dace, but chub are shy. The same district has furnished a pike of eight and three-quarter pounds, and in the Henley waters of the river a specimen of fourteen pounds has been landed.

London Bobbies Kicking on Their Shoes.

London policemen are kicking against the quality and ill-fitting nature of the boots furnished them, but the contract has still three years to run. When it expires it will not be renewed, but special allowance will be made to the men for shoe leather.

Barbarous Invention from Scotland.

From Scotland comes a new game that can be participated in by any number of players, each of whom must be provided with a musical instrument. At a given signal all the performers start together in the rendering of a "Burlesque Rondo," for which no score whatever is required. A regulation rondo has three strains, the travesty has as many as there are executants, and the puzzle is to make the hearers laugh, the instrumentalist who achieves this end taking whatever prize has been offered for the encouragement of a barbarous invention.

A Great Place for Sport.

The Earl of Aberdeen has let Haddo House, his magnificent seat near Aberdeen, and 45,000 acres of all round sporting.

Thirteen Years in Captivity.

Last week there arrived at the port of Arzeu, in the province of Oran, a Spaniard named Cazorda, who was made prisoner by the celebrated agitator, Bon Amema, during the revolt in June, 1881. Cazorda had thus remained thirteen years in captivity, and he states that there were still in slavery at Fig, nig about 100 Europeans captured with him on the same occasion. After his escape he walked in a northerly direction for eighty days until he reached Tiaret. Cazorda's face bore indelible marks on the forehead and nose, by which the Arabs had branded him as their property.

MANEUVERS OF WILLIAM'S ARMY.

Great Festivities at Koenigsberg with a Sequel at Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The plans of the fall maneuvers of the main German army have been altered so as to locate the principal battlefields between Königsberg and Elbing instead of between Elbing and Danzig. The Emperor and Empress and the King of Würtemberg will arrive in Königsberg today. They will be welcomed on the Sattler platz by thirty young women in white, who will scatter flowers and do other conventional things never omitted from such receptions. The Emperor will unveil a monument to the old Emperor. Among the guests at the maneuvers will be Goltz Pasha, a German soldier in the Turkish service, and seventeen Turkish officers, who have come north to enter the German army. The end of the imperial program involves the concentration of the entire Third Army Corps in Berlin Sept. 25. This corps is generally garrisoned throughout Brandenburg, but will be brought together here with its full 30,000 men to respond to the Emperor's alarm signal. After this demonstration, which is sure to turn the city topsy-turvy while it lasts, there will be the formal closing of the military season with a parade on the Tempelhofer Feld.

TO KEEP OUT WHISKY.

UNCLE SAM'S MARSHALS BUSY CHASING EVER-ACTIVE PEDDLERS.

Two Captures Made in Oklahoma Territory on the Osage Reservation—Indians Will Give Everything for a Complete Drunk—Government Enforces Prohibition for Their Good—Rough Officers Chase Rough Swindlers Over a Rough Country—Rifle Often Brought Into Play.

PAWHUSKA, Ok., Aug. 13.—[Special Correspondence.]—The ways of the Far West are curious. After bouncing over thirty miles of the roughest road in Christendom in a rattling old spring wagon, facetiously called a stage, THE TRIBUNE correspondent was put down at Pawhuska, Ok., the capital of the Osage Nation. This settlement, which is honored by the name of a town, consists of four traders' stores, the agency building and schools, three hotels, and the cottages of the employés scattered along the roads which converge here.

The most noticeable thing is the absence of the saloon and unless the traveler is fortified with a pocket flask he will more than likely remain dry until he crosses the line again and leaves the country of Uncle Sam's wards.

Like the fond parent this country rejects prohibition for itself, but insists upon it for its wards. To maintain it a force of Deputy Marshals is constantly engaged in hunting down those who violate the United States statutes, which forbid the introduction of spirits into the Indian country.

The whisky peddlers, as they are called, are as varied in their methods and appearances as mankind. A trader who has previously borne a good reputation may be suddenly confronted with a pile of two-gallon jugs filled with "Injun whisky," which were taken from a consignment of salt or from the sacks of a load of flour brought in from the State. An innocent looking farmer may have a jug under the hay in his wagon. You may suddenly meet a horseman with a couple of jugs swung across his saddle while passing over some of the trails in the outlying districts. The small dealer is the most common, but all have the same end in view, to sell a murderous quality of whisky to the Indian at an exorbitant price. One taste of the fiery stuff calls for more and to obtain enough for a complete debauch an Indian will give almost any price after once starting, and money, ponies, cattle, blankets, anything and everything must go until he has lost consciousness.

They're Hard to Get At.

The country is rough and broken and affords many secure hiding-places for the lawless class of men that follow this life, so the "deputy" has a hard time in capturing the wily peddler, who, in addition to the nature of the country, has the sympathy of the poor white farmers on the Indian farms and that of the whisky-loving Osage. Reliable information is hard to obtain and the Marshal must depend largely on his own skill and persistence.

A man who went out with a Marshal to run down some peddlers tells his experience as follows: "After a week's riding with one of the most successful deputies through the roughest section of the reservation the difficulties became more apparent. Starting one evening from Pawhuska during a pouring rain we went south toward Hominy, a little trading post and Indian village. After a ride of nearly twenty miles, during which the little ponies scarcely broke a gallop, we stopped in a deserted log house. The ponies were turned loose on the prairie, and with saddle blankets for beds and saddles for pillows we retired. It seemed that I had hardly found a half comfortable position when my friend was astir. Our breakfast was light, for, in spite of the size of the "cow saddle," the pockets are small, and we were content with a slice of cold bacon and a biscuit washed down with creek water. In a short time we reached the Indian village, and after examining the roads leading to it a squaw told us that a 'whisky man' had made the trail we found leading toward the Arkansas River. The rain had stopped about midnight, so he might have six hours' start of us, but, hoping that he had brought in a large stock and had done a good business, we started on the trail.

Overhaul an Innocent-Looking Chap.

"Putting our ponies in a gallop we followed the fresh wagon track over some of the roughest country in the Southwest. The wagon had followed what was termed a road, but in many places it was little better than a cow path, for these people would rather joit over stones for years or go a long way around than spend a few minutes in removing them. After going about ten miles at a pace that would kill any horse but an Indian pony we came up to an ordinary farm wagon, to which was hitched a good pair of American horses. The driver, to my eyes, was an innocent-looking farmer, such as are found all over this reservation working for the Indians. I had not noticed that there were no trucks in the road ahead of the team and had thought nothing of his request to look at my friend's rifle after we had exchanged good-morning with him. But he had no novice to deal with, and instead of receiving the gun he was ordered to turn his team around and take the back track. If he had obtained possession of that rifle we probably would have been obliged to beat an ignominious retreat, while he would have got safely across the river and out of harm's way before a warrant could have been issued for his arrest, and I, some 'boomer's' cabin in the 'strip' a circle of kindred spirits would have been regaled with the story of how he had 'stood off' a Marshal with his own gun. The skillful 'peddlers' go unarmed, but they are not averse to taking advantage of an opportunity to use force to escape, though they usually depend on darkness and their knowledge of the rough, wild country in which they operate. Yet my friend took no chances of allowing this fellow a gun with which he might get the drop on us and he searched his person carefully, as well as the blankets and saddles which were in the wagon. This property, together with the wagon, harness, and horses, was afterward sold at auction, half going to the government and half to the officer making the capture, while the former owner spent six months in jail. While few peddlers or 'scouters,' as fugitives from justice are called, resist arrest they will make a run for it if there is any possible chance for escape.

Disappeared Like a Flash.

"On another trip we were passing through a little opening in a creek bottom and I had let my pony drop behind while filling and lighting my pipe. Suddenly I head a clatter of hoofs ahead and looking up saw a mounted man disappear into the brush on the opposite side of the opening. He had just ridden out and on seeing us turned back, and before a rifle could be brought to bear had disappeared. We followed on the run but the trail was soon lost and after a few minutes' search gave up the hunt, for there were many places that would effectually conceal a man and horse and enable one man to 'stand off' many. We started for a farmhouse, some three miles across the country, but many more by the winding trail, my friend grumbling at his bad luck in missing the 'scouter.' In making a short cut across a little prairie we came on a fresh trail in the grass. 'A man rode that horse,' my friend remarked, 'for the trail is too straight for a stray animal.'

"He had scarcely ceased speaking when a horseman dashed out from the opposite side of a clump of bushes and we recognized our friend of a half-hour before. Instead of hiding, as we had supposed, he had pushed straight on over some rough hills, while we had gained on him by keeping on the level without knowing it. But seeing us so near his trail he felt we were still after him and decided to try us a race. After him we went, over hog wallows and through little clumps of bushes until we reached a large opening. Then I saw the Marshal's rifle come from its scabbard and with his horse at a run he began to 'pump' lead after the fugitive. I had seen him put every bullet his gun would hold into a tree the size of a man's body while his horse was going at top speed and I was not surprised to see the fugitive duck his head at the first shot and begin to pull up after the second. The bullets from a 40-65 rifle have an unpleasant way of saying 'you' as they pass over one's head, and I did not blame the fellow for pulling up, though he knew there was a charge against him that would send him to prison, if proved."

Find the Country Too Warm.

Thus malefactors are hunted down in the Southwest. Whisky peddlers, horse-thieves, and bank-robbers find the country too warm eventually, and either die with their boots on or seek more distant fields. While there are black sheep among the Deputy United States Marshals who "ride" the country, they are as a class brave, honest men, a product of their surroundings; rough and uncouth in appearance, but they have hearts that feel every emotion but fear.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Facts vs. Theories.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your editorial of the 7th in criticism of Franklin MacVeagh's speech on sugar is most excellent, but perhaps its reiteration in this form would not be inadmissible:

THEORIES.

Mr. MacVeagh asserts that the price of sugar was higher under the McKinley tariff than it is now under the Gorman tariff, and, further, that the sugar trust realized a greater profit under the former than under the present tariff.

FACTS.

This is a question of fact. Under the tariff of 1883 the sugar trust sold the American consumer twelve pounds of sugar for $1. Under the McKinley tariff in 1892 the trust sold the consumer twenty-five pounds of sugar for $1. Under the Gorman tariff the sugar trust now sells the consumer eighteen pounds of sugar for $1.

THEORETICAL CONCLUSIONS.

Therefore the consumer paid a higher price for sugar under the McKinley tariff when he got twenty-five pounds for $1 than he does now under the Gorman tariff when he gets only eighteen pounds for the same money. Granting the sugar trust did realize a greater profit under the McKinley tariff, what valid objection can the consumer urge against a form of extortion which gave him seven extra pounds of sugar for $1? The price of sugar has risen during the last two months from 4½ to 5⅝ cents per pound retail. The market prices prove this assertion. If this grocer "scholar in politics" would tell the truth when he is acquainted with the facts, he would increase his claims to represent Illinois in the Senate. JOHN I. JACOB.

Labor Unions and Sweat Shops.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An excellent point is made in an editorial, "The Unreasonable Madden," in THE TRIBUNE of Sept. 5 that "cheapest" goods and high wages cannot be coexistent; and that Madden and his followers show inconsistency in "inveighing against the wickedness of the sweat shops and then rush off and buy sweat shop goods because they are cheapest."

The "friends of labor" are violent in their denunciation of the sweat shops, and justly so; but let them do something besides talk—nothing gives such emphasis and meaning to words as an accompanying action. Let these so-called "friends of labor" put down the sweat shop, not by acts of violence nor by strikes, but by the more effective and legitimate method of competition. Let them establish shops for the making of such clothing and instead of meeting the sweat-shop system of starvation wages and disease-breeding holes for their workmen let them provide sanitary quarters and pay living wages. Then let their different unions issue orders to their members to boycott all sweat-shop goods and buy of only these shops which have been established in the true interests of labor.

"Yes," it will be said, "this might be well enough, but it is not possible. It would require capital and labor has no capital." It is about time something was said about the interdependence of labor and capital; we have heard so much lately about "labor" creating wealth. The use of "capital" in such creation has been quite ignored. Capital being "past labor," implying a degree of self-sacrifice, a foregoing of some present gratification of desire for the sake of some future advantage; let the "friends of labor" accumulate sufficient capital for the purpose above suggested. They can do it by boycotting beer and tobacco—not merely boycotting the saloons for the purpose of simply inflicting vicarious punishment to certain railroads—but all beer. Saloons, like every other form of business, must have patronage in order to flourish; and the painful prevalence of saloons in districts inhabited by our working classes, the frequent excursions of the tin pail and the pitcher from the saloon to the workshop or tenement, show that the saloons in these districts are patronized and by whom? Capital enough could be raised by boycotting the saloons and consigning the omnipresent and vile-smelling pipe to oblivion to crush out very successfully the sweat shops and supply the place with something better. "But," it is urged, "the poor man has so few pleasures, his pipe and his glass of beer are the only comforts he has." Any man who finds his only comfort in a pipe and a glass of beer will always be down-trodden and a slave, enslaved not by the capitalist, but by

ET WAITS.

ARKET TO MOVE OPMENTS.

er Is Not Up to Ex- ases of the Week Early Advances— Confident and Buy- n Numbers—No One Ups and Downs— and Northwestern.

[Special.]—The first a disappointment to e of business showed d speculation lacked rized it when it be- legislation was at an ng. It cannot be said their campaign, for considerable lines of the market support; some of the timid dly taken profits for the purpose move of the lead- uation can be best eriod, the general run ir oars pending fresh k was a broken one the holiday Monday, ned little surprise. onds scored advances the bears, while dis- e, were, nevertheless, for the week as a rule hardly worth men- of fact Burlington only railroad stock n as 2 per cent, and nward movement, as the most prominent orked on the sympa- ve holders by talking op report that will be orable features. This public about the 10th uch was heard in Au- f the drought on the at pretty much every big falling-off in per- difficult to see how show any other result, thoroughly understood ikely short sellers will Until the facts are ever, the natural dis- That the corn crop a foregone conclusion, wheat and other small and farmers will prob- or all they have to sell, happen to be largely ill suffer, but the effect e market may be coun- reased tonnage on other the revival of manu-

Are Confident.

rtainly more confident ime in a year or more; ng in from all sections are unable to execute of the short supply of o mills have not all e labor disturbances are sumption of operations the demand keeps up ions it will be a ques- me when they will turn on something like the

nufacturers are once ook is promising they change for investments, ecurities are most in- points in that direction ction discourages no one ps and downs of the fall campaigns. nt of the St. Paul for ras issued in pamphlet oved a pleasant surprise. reported that the state- t the company had not l the 4 per cent paid on The contrary proof showing a small sur- g for such payment. atter having been ex- s will now devote ck Island. According to ctors of this company e from 1 to ¼ per cent not pass the dividend al- be about as correct as rd to the St. Paul an-

k Island Each Year.

nbered that for a year or dividend period rolled been treated to the same Rock Island. It is of say what the directors n as the company is des- millions of dollars in t, in settlement of the the Minneapolis and St. ardly seems reasonable passed. It may be well slow in giving the "tips" The short interest in the d the sellers are feeling they are making every out small holders. stock the bears cannot with is Northwestern. not failed to pay its 6 right along and, what is oo, even in the dullest is steadily passing into ors and the floating sup- ows smaller and smaller ne is also true of Dela- Lackawanna, Lake Shore, ed was run up over 2 opening of the week, and hat the shorts were thun- known operator has been , and, it is believed, is rest of a powerful pool. general remark among that when stocks are ad- not seem inclined to part The low rates for money ent dividend-payers very esting public.

rities Show Strength.

s continue to show great everything points to im- ection of the country. The ization of the Richmond se in the new securities ngthen other stocks and ecurities that will be turned l doctors are the Reading ding bankers are looking carefully, and in another finite ought to be known olders will be called upon

unds is favorable to these and it is important to the ake enormous advances to ganization to completion market is made stringent t will be made upon New winter as the trade and country expand once s are very strong, hold- ,000,000 surplus re- ess than $3,000,000 are being gradually ex- ing points to diminishing eneral business has taken direction. The present k Exchange is only a lull, an advance such as was . The feeling is certainly the best houses on the sed to play the bull side

OOVER FOR VESSELS.

r Devises a New Mate- annot Be Pierced.

—The bullet-proof coat other variety, similar to e Mannheim tailor, has e before the public. It is tler living in Barmbeck ssfully tested in several ullets of the army rifles rce it. Several days ago ade at Wilhelmshaven in military officers, which, ll claims for the inven- offered to manufacture a g for a war vessel able to d projectiles, and, accord- *ger Nachrichten*, has re- on which is now being ex- aven under the direction nbeck.

ar's Trunks runks.

MORTON A CHEAP MAN.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE PRACTICES MEAN, PETTY FRAUDS.

Violates What He Terms "Snivel Service Laws" in a Sneaking Way—Winks at the Alleged Perjury of Some of His Relatives—Landlady Draws Wages as a Department Scrubwoman So the Board Bill of His Nieces and Nephew May Be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The handbook of the Republican Congressional committee, which will be issued during the coming week, contains a review of some of the acts of Secretary Morton of the Agricultural Department, which shows the way in which that official regards the civil service law. "Secretary Morton, the self-named 'Sage of Arbor Lodge,' and the pretended originator of the sentimental 'Arbor Day,'" it is related in the proof-sheets of the handbook, "holds in high, contemptible scorn, and by highhanded as well as underhanded methods, persistently violates the civil service law, which is termed in his own inelegant humorous vocabulary the 'law of the snivel service.' One of the most flagrant instances of this executive officer's defiance of the law he is sworn to obey and maintain is found in the case of the Skinner family, three women and a man, sisters and brother, nieces and nephew of the Secretary's wife. The young women are employed in contempt of law as clerks. No one of them has ever passed a civil service examination as required by the statute. Their brother was made foreman of the department printing office at $1,200 per annum, taking the place of a $1,000 man after a special (non-competitive) examination by the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Skinner's application for this examination was formally sworn to as prescribed by law. In it he committed perjury by claiming citizenship in a State of the Union. He is a British subject, a legal resident of the Dominion of Canada.

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"These facts were brought to the attention of the commission and upon them due complaint was made. Mr. Morton was notified thereof and drove hot-foot to the Commissioner's office, where he profanely demanded to know what difference residence made. Being informed that perjury always involves a difference, he gulped a little, swallowed much, and returned to his domain, whence he wrote to advise the commission that Mr. Skinner had, much to his surprise, tendered his resignation and desiring to know whether under the rules he ought to accept the same. He was informed that not only was it strictly proper for him to perform this function, but it would be just as well for him to do it in the manner sometimes known as p. d. q. The letter books of the commission are public property, open to inspection, and they relate the foregoing facts. Nevertheless George D. Skinner, Canadian, nephew, is today, Sept. 1, 1894, foreman in the printing office in the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. He and his sisters, who board at the same house, were dissatisfied with the difference between the prices of living in Washington, Canada, Michigan, etc., and made protest. Immediately thereupon their landlady was placed on the rolls of the department as a scrub woman at $30 a month, which enabled her to somewhat reduce the rate of pay for the food and lodging of the Secretary's folks and incidentally to ride the high horse in the ranks of her companions in the charwoman's force, but the latter is hardly a civil service matter.

"A respectable young gentleman of Sweden, in fact a real Baron, was presented to Mr. Morton by Representative Harter of Ohio as a highly proper private secretary at $2,000 a year. He had been gladly drawing $1,200 as a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General, a subdivision of the War Department, where he had crept under the blanket somehow and 'caught on.' In the wilds of his adopted State Mr. Morton accepted this political child 'sight unseen,' and only recognized his mistake of sagacity after the occurrence of many awkward and blundersome bothers, stations brought about by his fledgling, some of which compromised not only himself but his master, the President. Mr. Morton brought with him M. Aime Barbaux, a young Frenchman (also unnaturalized), who had cared for cows at "Arbor Lodge," the Sage's farm near Nebraska City. The record books kept by the appointment clerk of the Department of Agriculture will show that this Nebraska Frenchman is charged to the District of Columbia, upon the soil of which he never set foot until he came to it for his present job. At first he was put on messenger's pay in the stable, but soon he appeared in the department express and postoffice with increased pay, and now he draws the salary of a clerk and does clerical work, though he has never passed, and can never pass, the examination required by law.

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"In most of the divisions of the department the civil service law is grossly disregarded. Messengers are assigned to clerical duty, perform that higher class of service during most of the working hours, and thus afford some slight pretense of economy while violating the statute of the United States. Much that might be said and firmly proved is herewith held for the protection of a few who otherwise might suffer from the blizzard of the wrath of Julius; but if any statements here made shall be denied those who vote for good or evil can have names and dates and all circumstances which are here at hand."

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In relation to the proposed great international railroad through North and South America the question of expense of construction is being discussed touching the success of the vast project, which contemplates ultimately the opening up of railway communication from what once was known as Patagonia to the northern confines of British America. As an example of the cost of constructing 247 miles of single track from Quito to Cuenca the following figures show that railroading in South America will prove rather costly. For excavations and tunnels it is estimated that it would require at least $5,203,461; for masonry and riprap nearly $2,000,000 more; iron viaducts and girders, over $2,000,000; road crossing, fencing, etc., $240,000, and other expenses upward of $500,000, making a total cost of the road for that distance $9,754,056. To this must be added, however, $2,000,000 for ballast, $99,000 for telegraphs, $322,000 for stations, and $175,000 for engine houses, making the grand total $12,388,506, or at the rate of $45,596 per mile. The new road proper would extend from the City of Mexico on the north, but from there to the far south there is no line which could serve as a connecting road. Some of the most difficult engineering feats would have to be overcome and innumerable tunnels drilled, bridges erected, and gorges crossed. It would run through the wildest and most picturesque scenery in the world, and for hundreds of miles would not touch a town or even a habitation. As a speculation it is admitted the road would not prove profitable and probably never could—at least in the next generation. The country through which it would pass is poor and undeveloped, but the road would undoubtedly do much toward opening it up to settlement and cultivation.

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Recent experiments with powder guns have, to the mind of naval ordnance experts, conclusively demonstrated their superiority over the pneumatic gun in projecting high explosives. The experiments have been conducted at the Indian Head proving grounds. No attempt has been made to fire for range, but the experts are certain that equally as good results can be obtained in this direction from the powder gun as those which resulted from the firing of the pneumatic guns at Sandy Hook. The caliber of the gun which has been used and the charge of high explosive have neither been as large as the pneumatic guns and the dynamite shells which have been hurled from them into the waters a mile and a half from Sandy Hook. It is claimed by the experts, however, that they can build powder guns at a much less cost than the pneumatic guns and fire high explosives with equal safety and at a much greater range. The gun which has been used at the proving grounds is a six-inch wire wound gun. The shell used in the recent experiments contained eleven pounds six ounces of wet guncotton and the velocity has been 1,250 feet per second. Two shells were fired into a bank of earth, exploding immediately upon striking and throwing up an immense shower of mud and stone as high as 600 feet. One shell was fired at an armor-plate six inches thick with the same velocity. The shell exploded on impact, its point penetrating the plate two inches. The force of the explosion, however, was down, and while the plate was dished it was otherwise uninjured. The earth at the bottom of the plate was deeply mined.

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As an example of the safety of powder guns for high explosives the experts point to the destruction of a mortar which contained a shell charged with emmensite. The mortar was manufactured from an 11-inch cast-iron smooth-bore gun and was used for firing shell charged with emmensite. It was mounted for firing over the range and unfused cast-iron shells containing forty-two pounds of emmensite were fired from it with a charge of forty pounds of brown powder. On firing the fifth round the gun burst, its walls breaking into large pieces, with a fracture of inferior appearance. The shell also broke into large fragments. The emmensite, however, did not explode, but was scattered in all directions, very little being burned. The circumstances of the explosion are said to have been such as to exclude the possibility of its being due to the emmensite. Army officers have withheld their views on the advantages of the pneumatic guns over the powder guns for firing high explosives until the test at Sandy Hook proving grounds had been concluded. They are now waiting for the report from the officer in charge of the test.

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THE TRIBUNE correspondent had a talk with Gen. Schofield about the recent tests of the pneumatic guns at the proving grounds. While he would not commit himself as to their usefulness, he said that they had come up to the requirements of the contract. When Congress made the appropriation for the construction of the two groups of pneumatic guns, he said, the matter was not referred to the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications of the army for report at all. Several members of Congress desired to push the matter through, and, fearing an adverse decision by the board, declined to allow the project to be referred to them for a scientific opinion. Gen. Schofield would like to see the range of guns increased, but as present constructed this is an impossibility with the guns at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. Army ordnance experts are beginning to express the opinion held by naval experts that the powder guns are superior for firing high explosives.

CHANCE TO EXTEND TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Great Opportunity for the Cotton Interest and the Railways.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—Consul-General McIvor reports to the State Department that there is at present a great chance to extend our trade with Japan. He says: "The manufacture of cotton fabrics is one of the largest industries of Japan, and is growing more than any other. So important is this industry that, although the last session of the Imperial Diet (national legislature) was very short, the import duty which the imperial government collected on raw cotton was remitted. Since July 1, 1894, raw cotton has been admitted free of duty, and this in the face of the fact that under the treaties in force the government is prohibited from collecting more than 5 per cent duty on any article, and its revenues from import taxes are consequently extremely limited. Japaneses manufacturers each year improve the grade of their cotton fabrics and are thus demanding a large proportion of our cotton, which is the only long staple cotton which can be used in their machines economically; yet by far the greater proportion of this large supply of American cotton is purchased in Liverpool and London, but a small portion of it being imported from Southern ports. The supposed explanation of this peculiar condition is that the ocean rates from England to Japan are much less than the combined railway and ocean rates from an inland point to Japan. If these statements are true our people are losing the selling commission or profit, the marine insurance, and the freightage on a product which is distinctively an American staple and one necessary to the factories here. In view of these facts, and remembering the market here is not one that is to be opened up and redeveloped, but is already made, and that the demand for the American product is not only great but increasing, it might be possible for our great cotton interests, acting in harmony with our transcontinental railway lines, to establish direct trade which would, even on a much lower freight rate, swell the profits of the railways and greatly increase the general profits arising from American foreign trade. We might thus, if successful, gain direct control of a trade which would not only turn legitimate profits into American channels, but a much broader and far reaching advantage would be gained by giving us a independent market. Thus materially weakening and ultimately destroying the right which today Liverpool is supposed to exercise of fixing the price of our cotton in our own markets, on the theory that she controls the only market for our produce." Mr. McIvor adds that the present time is very opportune for attempting to extend our trade with Japan.

TROUBLE OVER TRIAL OF THE ERICSSON.

The Matter of Laying Out a Course Bothering the Bureau Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—The officers of the Navy Department are having some difficulty in laying out a course in Long Island Sound for the trial of the Ericsson. There have been several consultations between Admiral Ramsey and the bureau chiefs, but as yet a plan has not been entirely decided on. The trouble is the ship is so small and the time (two hours) so short that it is difficult to anchor buoys so that the distance of two miles can be accurately measured. The Ericsson must make twenty-four knots an hour or she will be rejected. The contractors insist that the trial must take place in deep water. The Navy Department cannot obstruct the sound and it must anchor its buoys, marking the course with accuracy. One end of the course may be marked by the lighthouses, but this is impossible at the other end. It is probable that the buoys will be anchored by several chains in order that they may not be displaced by the tide movements. If the Ericsson should make 24¼ knots she will earn a premium of $2,500, and $1,000 for each additional quarter knot. The contractors insist upon an accurate course in deep water, so that she can make the fastest possible speed.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 9.—The trial of the torpedo boat Ericsson will probably take place Thursday. The delay was caused by waiting for the buoys to be set out on the course and the presence of the trial board. The day before the trial the boat will be hauled out and painted. The trial board, of which Commodore Selfridge is Chairman, is expected to arrive tomorrow evening. The United States dispatch boat Dolphin, with Secretary Herbert on board, arrived in the harbor this afternoon from Buzzard's Bay.

FOR VIOLATING SEALING LAWS.

English Schooner Taken by the Mohican with 1,400 Skins on Board.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 9.—The steamer Collier Williamette, from Dutch Harbor, Alaska, brings news that Aug. 14 the schooner Favorite, flying the English flag, was captured by the Mohican for violating the sealing laws and turned over to H. M. S. Pheasant, which sent it to Victoria. It had aboard between 1,400 and 1,500 skins when captured. Capt. Hansen says the catch in the vicinity of Dutch Harbor this season has been fair and sailors as a rule are satisfied. The Petrel and the Concord, two of Uncle Sam's cruisers, left Aug. 18 for Japan.

CATHOLICS SECURE A. P. A. BOOKS.

Names of Members in Terre Haute Become Public Property.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Although nothing has been printed in the local newspapers in regard to the matter, Terre Haute has not had a more sensational subject of gossip in years than has been furnished by the action of an official of the A. P. A. in turning over to a firm of lawyers, who are Catholics, the books and records of the local organization. The result is that by word of mouth nearly every one has been informed of the names of the members. There has been much surprise at some of the names given.

Martin Shot by the Bartender.

ALEXANDRIA, IND., Sept. 9.—Saturday night Isaac Martin, Phillip Hopple, and an unknown man became engaged in a quarrel in Peter Palm's saloon in West Alexandria, when the bartender attempted to stop them. They became enraged and threw glasses at him, breaking the mirror and other furniture. McDermott, the bartender, shot Martin in the temple. He died in an hour. Martin was married and a wiregiass worker. The facts indicate self-defense.

IS EDISON BEHIND IT?

SHERIFF IN CHARGE OF NORTH AMERICAN PHONOGRAPH OFFICE.

Held for Attachment for $1,000—Action Taken Following Appointment of Receiver for Company in New Jersey—Winding Up of Old Company Said to Be Work of the Wizard of Menlo Park, Because He Wants to Bring Out Another Machine.

A Deputy Sheriff is in charge of the office of the North American Phonograph company, located at No. 255 Wabash avenue. He has been there for two weeks and will not move out until the company satisfies an attachment claim for $1,000 by the Standard Sewing Machine company for rent. The suit was filed Aug. 23, and the Sheriff was put in charge. The sewing machine company probably took this action because only two days previous to the filing of the suit Vice-Chancellor Van Vleet of Newark, N. J., appointed John R. Hardin receiver for the North American Phonograph company. In consequence R. L. Thomas, the Western manager, is obliged to share his office with the Deputy Sheriff. The main reason for the receiver, it is rumored, is Mr. Edison's anxiety to put a new phonograph on the market.

Vice-Chancellor Van Vleet of Newark, N. J., appointed John R. Hardin receiver for the company Aug. 21. Mr. Hardin is a Newark attorney and is expected in Chicago at any time. He had no sooner been appointed than attachment suits were commenced in many cities against the company's branches.

According to a Chicago man closely connected with the company it has had lots of trouble since its organization and has caused great losses to men of millions, among whom was Jesse H. Lippincott, the Pittsburg millionaire, who died in May, 1894. Said this man:

"Mr. Lippincott paid Mr. Edison $1,000,000 in cash for his patents on the Edison phonograph and spent hundreds of thousands in addition to this. His death, it is said, resulted from the worry and nervous strain caused by the losses of the investment. Mr. Hardin was appointed on a petition filed by R. L. Cutting Jr. of New York, who is a son of Robert L. Cutting, well known in New York financial circles. The petitioner wanted a receiver appointed because the North American Phonograph company had failed to meet the payment of the semi-annual interest on the $300,000 debenture bonds, amounting to some $9,000. I believe Mr. Edison joined with the petitioner. Previous to that time, I understand, Mr. Edison had agreed to the appointment of Receiver J. Oodrians Bush, who is a New York capitalist and a large stockholder and bondholder in the Phonograph concern. The original petition was intended for the purpose of reorganization. Suddenly Mr. Edison joined the interests represented by Mr. Cutting.

History of North American.

"The history of the North American Phonograph company," he continued, "began with the organization of the Edison Phonograph company and the Edison phonographic works in 1886. At that time Thomas Lombard was made General Manager. He was the sole licensee for the United States, while the Seligmans, the New York bankers, bought the interests in the foreign countries and organized the United Phonograph company. Mr. Lombard was in charge of the Chicago office and at the same time got hold of the graphophone. This talking machine was patented by Charles Sumner Tainter and Prof. Alexander Graham Bell. Lombard was the sole licensee of this company. About 1888 he became acquainted with Lippincott and devised the plan to unite the two companies into one called the North American, capitalized at $6,600,000. Lippincott paid Edison $1,000,000 in cash for the patent right of the Edison phonograph and also gave him a large block of stock. Another large block was paid to the inventors of the graphophone. The company then began to talk State rights on the five and twenty year plan and received something like $1,400,000 in cash and $3,500,000 in stock in the companies formed to handle the machine. It also leased the instruments. But the rental was so low no men could be hired to look after them and there was general dissatisfaction among patrons. In 1890 the company started to sell the machines outright, but was stopped by injunctions by the branches that bought State or county rights and that claimed the sale cut off a share of their patronage. The injunctions were granted and the sale was restricted to territory not already sold.

"In 1891 the Edison Manufacturing company ran up an enormous bill for machines against the North American Phonograph company amounting to $290,000, and it also held Mr. Lippincott's personal note for $65,000. To satisfy these claims the $300,000 debenture bonds were issued, and it was on failing to pay the interest on these that the receiver was appointed.

Edison Made President.

"At this time Thomas A. Edison assumed partial control, as $220,000 of these bonds represented his interests, and he made Samuel Winsell President of the company. Winsell resigned six months later and became President of the Chicago Edison company, which position he now holds. Edison succeeded him, but recently wanted to resign. His resignation is in the hands of the Board of Directors, but they refused to accept it. Mr. Lombard resigned May 1. The Lippincott estate has the most shares in the North American. Other holders are Horace K. Thurber of Thurber, Wyland & Co., New York grocers; J. Adrians Bush, Winslow, Lanier & Co., bankers; Spencer, Trask & Co., bankers, all of New York."

Manager Thomas was seen last night and acknowledged Mr. Edison had a new phonograph ready for the market, but would not say Mr. Edison had engineered the appointment of a receiver.

LEONARD C. COLT PASSES AWAY.

Old-Time Hyde Park Official Dies at Kansas City.

Leonard C. Colt, formerly of Chicago but more recently living in Kansas City, died suddenly in the latter place yesterday morning. Mr. Colt for many years was in business at the Union Stock-Yards, was active in Hyde Park Republican politics, and was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park prior to annexation. For several years he had suffered from ill-health caused by exposure while a prisoner in a rebel prison. He leaves a widow and three children —William L., Neal, and Fannie.

Funeral of Edward Rummel.

The funeral of ex-Secretary of State Edward Rummel took place from the family residence No. 1413 North Halsted street, at 2 p. m. yesterday. Services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Zimmerman. All the letter-carriers of the North Division and Lake View postal stations attended in a body, as did the Lincoln Turnverein, of which Mr. Rummel had been President. The interment was in Wunder's Cemetery, near Niles Center. Gen. Lieb delivered a short address at the grave. The pallbearers were all letter-carriers who had been associated with Mr. Rummel while he was Superintendent of the Lake View Postal Station. They were: J. Flannery, J. W. Cunningham, Richard Prendergast, Frank Schuchow, William Utes, and Anton Steffer.

Funeral of Col. H. C. Cross.

EMPORIA, Kas., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The funeral of Col. H. C. Cross, ex-President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas system, took place here today. The attendance was the largest ever known in the city at a funeral excepting that of Senator Plumb. Many prominent railroad officials were present. Parsons' Commandery Knights Templar, forty strong, was on hand. The Grand Army post attended in a body, as did also the Masonic lodges.

Oldest Odd-Fellow in Illinois.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—News was received here this evening of the death at Topeka, of A. G. Wolford, aged 83 years. Mr. Wolford was the oldest Odd-Fellows in Illinois, a charter member of Western Star Lodge No. 1 of Alton, the original lodge of the State, and never gave up his membership. He will be interred here with all honors.

Col. George Van Etten.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Col. George Van Etten, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Little Rock, Ark., died suddenly yesterday at Asbury Park. Col. Van Etten was President of the Inter-State Drill Association which held a prize military drill in Little Rock.

MARCH ON PITTSBURG.

[Continued from first page.]

Mrs. Julia S. Collin of Evansville, Chairman of the National Flag committee.

About the only matter that would be called disagreeable in connection with the encampment so far is the feeling of bitterness felt by the G. A. R. people at the action of the railroads in refusing a one-cent-a-mile rate for nearby towns, thereby keeping down the number of visitors at least 20,000. It has cropped out that the subject will be introduced in the convention and a resolution offered, backed by the delegates from Pennsylvania and Ohio, to the effect that hereafter no encampments will be held, but that the delegates, 1,200 in number, meet and transact necessary business at the expense of their respective posts, without asking favors from the railroads.

Interest in the coming Commander-in-Chief contest grows. The three names prominently mentioned are, Judge Charles D. Long of Michigan, Col. Ivan N. Walker of Indianapolis, Ind., and Col. Thomas G. Lawler of Rockford, Ill.

Two Big Parades.

There will be two big parades. Monday, Sept. 10, there will be a procession composed of the National Association of Naval Veterans, Rear-Admiral B. S. Osborn in command, and the Sons of Veterans. Tuesday, Sept. 11, will occur the great demonstration of the Grand Army turnout, Commander-in-Chief J. B. Adams in command. At Washington two years ago Pennsylvania had the largest number of comrades in the parade, being some 9,000 strong. Ohio was the next in strength. There will be a big rivalry between the two departments.

The National Encampment will be opened Wednesday, Sept. 12, and continued Thursday, Sept. 13, as will the encampments of the Grand Army Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R. Society. Friday, Sept. 14, the committee will take the members of the National Encampment and other guests to the number of 2,500 persons on an Ohio River trip on three steamboats to Davis Island Dam. They will then steam up to Homestead, where the battle between strikers and detectives occurred, and where Carnegie's great steel works are located. Among the big campfires will be these: In old City Hall, Past Commander-in-Chief L. Warner of Philadelphia, presiding; Allegheny, Past Commander-in-Chief William Warner of Kansas City, presiding; South Side, Past Commander-in-Chief A. G. Weissert of Milwaukee, presiding; Sewickley, Past Department Commander Thomas J. Stewart of Norristown, presiding. More than 100 solo singers, readers, and elocutionists have offered their services to assist at these camp-fires. The camp-fire in Allegheny will be held in Carnegie Hall; that in South Side will be given in Turner Hall; that in Sewickley will occur in the public school auditorium.

Several reunions have been arranged for. Among them will be that of Gen. John W. Geary's famous White Star Division of the Twelfth and Twentieth Army Corps in Allegheny, the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Ringgold Cavalry in Allegheny, Sept. 12, 10 a. m.; Mariner Veterans' League, in the Pittsburg Fire Marshal's office, Sept. 12, 1 p. m.; the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry in Pittsburg; the Twenty-third Army Corps, Sept. 12, in Masonic Hall; the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, Common Pleas Court No. 2, Sept. 12, 10 a. m.; the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Circuit Court room Sept. 12, 2 p. m. Among others that will hold reunions in the "Smoky City" this week are the Ninety-third, Ninety-eighth, One hundred and Second, and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry of Pennsylvania. Candy's, Negley's, and Wheaton's brigades and Getty's and Casey's divisions. Sykes' regulars of the Army of the Potomac will meet in Select Council Chamber Sept. 12 at 10 a. m. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers will hold a reunion in Select Council's chamber at 2 p. m. Sept. 10.

The program for the three great days of the encampment—Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday—is as follows:

Wednesday, Sept. 12, 10 a. m.—Assembly of the Twenty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at the Grand Opera-House, Fifth avenue. Welcome to the Commander-in-Chief and delegates of the twenty-eighth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic by the Citizens' Executive Board, Hon. G. C. Ripley, Chairman, and W. C. Quincy, Chairman of the Committee on Invitation and Reception; address of welcome, the Hon. Robert E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania; address of welcome, the Hon. B. McKenna, Mayor of Pittsburg; address of welcome, the Hon. William M. Kennedy, Mayor of Allegheny. First session of the Woman's Relief Corps at Baptist Church, Ross street, between Fourth avenue and Diamond street. First session of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic at German Lutheran Church, corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue. First session of Daughters of Veterans, Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Smithfield street and Seventh avenue. The afternoon will be devoted to sight-seeing and entertainments at the Exposition buildings. Evening, 8 o'clock—Entertainment to the delegates to the twenty-eighth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the buildings of the Westinghouse Electric and Machine company at Brinton Station, East Pittsburg. Exercises—Instrumental music, vocal music, dancing, and refreshments. 8 p. m.—Camp-fire Union ex-prisoners of war, Old City Hall, Market street. Camp-fire army musicians, Carnegie Hall, Allegheny.

Thursday, Sept. 13, a. m.—Session Twenty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic; session Woman's Relief Corps; session Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic; session Daughters of Veterans. Afternoon—Concert by Innes Band at Exposition Building. Evening, 8 o'clock—Reception by the Committee on Entertainment of Ladies at Old City Hall, Market street; camp-fire, Sons of Veterans, Carnegie Hall. Federal street, Allegheny.

Friday, Sept. 14, p. m.—Session of the Twenty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and installation of officers; session Woman's Relief Corps, installation of officers; session Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, installation of officers; session Daughters of Veterans, installation of officers.

Indiana Has a Candidate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The Indiana contingent of veterans to the grand encampment left last night and today by special trains. The delegation is 1,000 strong, and is pledged to work for the election of Vice-Commander-in-Chief Col. I. N. Walker of this city as next Commander-in-Chief.

Wisconsin Veterans En Route.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—About 200 Wisconsin Grand Army men left for Pittsburg tonight. State Commander Col. J. A. Watrous accompanies the delegation. It is believed the majority of the Wisconsin delegates are in favor of Gen. Walker of Indiana for Commander.

PREPARING FOR THE STATE FAIR.

Exhibits in the Minnesota Annual Show Will Excel Those of the Past.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Work is being pushed to its utmost speed at the State fair. In the main building, under the huge dome, is situated the Minnesota grain exhibit. In the south wing the State forestry exhibit has been arranged. At the Institute Building Prof. William Hays of the State Agricultural School is busy building models of good roads and preparing for the contest of good road making machines, which will take place Tuesday. The machine pavilion will be crowded to overflowing. Dining halls, restaurants, and lemonade stands are springing up all over the grounds. The stock barns are gloomy and silent, only one stock exhibiter being there today with a herd of brown Swiss cattle, but this state of affairs will be changed by Tuesday, as most of the exhibiters in this portion of the country are attending fairs at Rochester, Minn., Des Moines, Ia., and Milwaukee, Wis. The fairs at these places closed last night. The race track is in fast condition. The paddocks, like the cattle barns, are deserted, but by Tuesday they will be well filled with trotters and pacers.

IT HAS YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD.

Three Cases Brought from Havana to Cape Charles, Va., on a Bark.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—The Marine Hospital Service was today informed of the arrival at the Cape Charles, Va., Quarantine Station from Havana of an American bark with three cases of yellow fever on board. The vessel was sent to Fishers Island, a portion of the quarantine, for detention.

Steve Sullivan Not a Successful Hobo.

DWIGHT, Ill., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Steve Sullivan, ex-pugilist and all-round oyster man of Chicago, in attempting to hobo the 4 o'clock Chicago and Alton mail train from here this evening, slipped and fell to the track. The front truck of the mail car passed over his left arm and mangled it in a fearful manner. Dr. Barr, the road's surgeon, amputated the arm.

FIRE AT WORK AGAIN.

SPRINGS UP AFRESH UNDER A SWEEPING GALE.

People of the Village of Mora Driven Into the River—Duluth's Wooded Outskirts in a Blaze Under a Strong Draught—Refugees at Pine City Become Panic-Stricken and Take Possession of Railroad Trains—Several Places in Danger—Eighty Buried at Sandstone.

[Continued from first page.]

Lumber company. The men of Barnum had been fighting fire despairingly for the last month. Since a week ago, the Sunday after the Hinckley disaster, this fight has been constant and exhausting; it has been maintained night and day. All the men in the town and many of the women have been constantly on the edge of the forests that come close down to the village, beating back the flames, "back firing," hauling water and dashing it upon the blazing underbrush. A long line of hose, 1,100 feet, was run out from the lumber mills and a sickly stream of water played on the nearest piles. More hose was brought from Duluth, but it was not of the right size and had to be sent back.

Terror Every Night.

Every night for the last week the people of this village have been in acute terror of the flames. There have been three big fires burning within half a mile of the town, one to the northeast, one to the north, one to the northwest. Their vicious glare has driven sleep from the little village. During the calm nights they burned slowly and sullenly except when they occasionally struck a clump of balsam or birch—then there would shoot up a roaring sheet of flame as if from an exploding powder magazine.

Half the population has been on watch every night watching these fires and praying that no wind should come. Even a gentle breeze from any direction meant destruction to Barnum. All the people had their lighter possessions and valuables packed during the last week ready for quick flight into the water of the Moosehorn River, or to Bear or Hangung Horns Lake.

Barnum is a town that gives a terrible opportunity to fire, though its houses—every one of them of planks or logs—are widely scattered. The town lies to the east of the railway, the station being buried in the half-cleared woods surrounded by huge woodpiles. To the north are the Johnson mills. The most of the town is huddled along the little Moosehorn River and straggles away up a hill that overlooks pretty Bear Lake—where the population of Barnum expects to move in at any moment.

At Kerrick, forty-one miles south of the Eastern Minnesota, the people had a terrific fight with the fire all afternoon, but at 7 o'clock the place was reported safe. Similar reports come from Moose Lake, Mahtowa, Willow River, Rutledge, along the St. Paul and Duluth road. All these towns were in danger. Nothing but the change of the wind saved them. Here in Duluth the firemen have been fighting with blazes blown in from the woods all day. One crew had the stubbornest sort of a struggle at the head of the incline at Duluth Heights. A settlement of 500 people there was surrounded by fire and it took all afternoon to drive it back. The brush at Oneota near the Mesaba ore docks was ablaze too and there was another fight there.

PINE CITY THROWN INTO A PANIC.

Terror-Stricken Refugees Take Possession of Special Railroad Trains.

PINE CITY, Minn., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—An atmosphere filled with smoke and cinders, a heavy bank of black clouds to the north, with now and then a tongue of flame shooting above the murky wall lighting up the heavens with a lurid glow, terrified the inhabitants of Pine City this afternoon and caused a stampede of several hundred people to the railway station, where they begged piteously to be taken to St. Paul and out of reach of the flames. A special train on the St. Paul and Duluth road bearing President Hayes, General Manager Haugh, Assistant General Manager Miller, and a few other officials of the company left Pine City for Hinckley, but was obliged to return. This threw the refugees now in the city in another state of terror. Like a flock of sheep they deserted their tents and temporary homes and crowded into the special train. Later a crew of section men who had been working north of Brown's Hill arrived in Pine City and brought the report that the fire seen from Pine City had reached the edge of the previously burned district and had spent its energy. The fire was near Pokegama and while it had been destructive and cyclonic, like its predecessors, it is not believed any lives were lost. It was with the greatest difficulty the refugees were induced to leave the train of which they had taken possession. Manager Hough ordered a special train of empty freight cars made up with an engine headed for St. Paul, and all the loaded cars were placed on the side tracks, while the empty train was left here over night to take the Pine City people to St. Paul in case there is any further danger from fire.

There is no mistake but the changed meteorological conditions are such as to render the whole atmosphere a veritable tinder-box ready to explode with a spark. At 9:30 tonight the people are assembled at the opera-house, where memorial services were held.

The memorial services were under the direction of Joseph T. Mannix, secretary of Mayor Eustis of Minneapolis. They consisted of addresses by Bishop Gilbert of the M. E. Church, clergymen of Hinckley, Rush City, and Pine City, and others, music, and a memorial poem by John Talman of St. Paul. A good sum for the benefit of the sufferers was realized.

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Persons leaving the city during the summer can have "The Tribune" forwarded to them to any place in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address may be changed as often as desired.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY NO. 35, K. T.—Sir Knights will assemble at the Asylum Monday, Sept. 10, at 12:30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Frater, E. F. Danke.

WM. JOHNSTON, E. C.
GEO. L. WARD, Recorder.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1894.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Travelers who may have difficulty in getting THE TRIBUNE from agents of the Union News company after Sept. 1 are requested to communicate with the publication office. Please mention date and train particularly. These complaints, when duly verified, will be forwarded to the proper railroad officials and action will be asked for. Agents of the Union News company now exact 300 per cent profit on the Chicago papers, and also insist upon returning 50 per cent of all the papers they take, although many of those returned have been sold and read once or oftener. This unfair policy THE TRIBUNE will no longer tolerate.

CHICAGO recognizes the claim that all burnt out communities have on its substantial sympathy.

IS IT possible anybody is so base as to put in circulation stories reflecting on the integrity of the whisky trust?

FOR a man who is not in business Mr. Platt probably gets more free advertising than anybody in New York.

IF it would put a stop to the New York *Herald's* caterwauling the government might send a warship or two to China.

THE abundance of good Republican Gubernatorial timber in New York is what stumps the political managers just now.

HEREAFTER every timber town in the Northwest should have an artificial lake with an island in the center and an ice-house on the island.

FROM Mr. Pullman's testimony as to the assets of the Pullman company the tax assessor can obtain many useful points for future reference.

MR. MACVEAGH'S speech will be more interesting when it gets beyond the tory stage of political history and comes down to the mugwump period.

THERE was a strike of non-union carpenters in New York City last week. It differed from the ordinary strike in the particular that the men simply quit work.

ANARCHIST MOWBRAY'S return to Europe in disgust may have been hastened by the discovery that he wasn't much of a curiosity in this country. They make Governors here of worse cranks than he.

AN additional incentive for the Southern States to take some prompt and radical measures for the suppression of lynchings and the restoration of the authority of law is contained in the foreign dispatch which states that an English commission is to make an investigation of mob outrages in that section. As a matter of course the commission will be powerless to stop these outrages or to interfere with them in any way, but it may create a public sentiment and affect investments in a manner that will be felt in the South.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is of opinion that the man in the gallery at Central Music Hall in this city who notified Mr. MacVeagh that it was of no use for him "to square Grover," stated a great fundamental truth in a nutshell. It is of opinion that it will be impossible to square Grover for trying to put a barbarian back on the Hawaiian throne; for appointing Van Alen to a foreign mission in consideration of his $50,000 subscription to the Democratic campaign fund; for consenting to the alliances of Democrats and Populists in order to secure his own election, which imposed upon the people such calamities as Waite, Altgeld, and Lewelling; for his denunciation of trusts while his administration was conniving at a bargain by which $35,000,000 has gone into the pockets of a trust; and for shirking his duty and permitting a bill to become a law which he had admitted was a fraud. Considering all these things the *Press* says: "The one thing that all his experience seems to have brought to this stolid man is the idea that he could take the government offices and buy with them enough Congressional votes to pass a pet bill through Congress. That is the sum and substance of the results of the twelve years' schooling of this man since he left Buffalo. After the amazingly stupid outcome of all this teaching it was not a rash statement for the man in the Chicago gallery to claim that 'you can't square Grover' with this Nation."

MR. ABRAHAM W. HARRIS of Providence, R. I., made to the National Association of Steam Engineers, in session last week at Baltimore, a statement of several useful facts in regard to petroleum. In the ruins of Nineveh evidence has been found that the inhabitants of that ancient city knew of its existence, and 500 years B. C. the oil wells of Upante yielded a commodity that was used in lamps and called "Sicilian oil." As early as 1833 Prof. Silliman Sr. described a petroleum spring in the County of Allegany, N. Y., but as late as 1859 petroleum had no certain market nor determined value in the United States, and the first day's production of the first well "broke the market." This well, situated at Titusville, Pa., yielded only 25 barrels per day, and the first flowing well was struck in 1861, giving 300 barrels per day. In 1862 oil was almost valueless, selling as low as 10 cents per barrel, and not infrequently was allowed to run to waste because of the scarcity of packages or tanks in which to store the product. In 1872 "The Southern Improvement company" entered the field and the Standard Oil combination gradually was developed later. Petroleum is found in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, California, Canada, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, San Domingo, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Russia, and many other European countries. "In fact, it is found in all parts of the globe." The Bradford oil-producing region includes more than 65,000 acres, and contains about 8,000 producing wells, with a daily yield of 70,000 barrels. The daily demand for petroleum is 55,000 barrels.

MASON HAS FUN WITH MACVEAGH.

It took Mr. MacVeagh something like two months to prepare the scholarly essay which he read at the Central Music Hall meeting two weeks ago. His entire summer vacation was spent in elaborating that important state paper. Mr. William E. Mason has had but two weeks in which to think out his reply to it, yet the last speech is better than the first. It is full of brightness, while no one has hinted that Mr. MacVeagh's oratory possesses that quality. The reader of Mr. Mason's speech is not left in the least doubt as to what he means on any point. The reader of Mr. MacVeagh's essay is in doubt on about every point except tariff reform.

Mr. Mason made some good hits which tickled his audience greatly. Said he: "Mr. MacVeagh must have smiled somewhat to himself in the quiet of his study when he wrote himself down as the people's choice when the merest tyro in politics in Illinois knows he is not the people's choice but Hopkins' choice." Mr. Mason made much sport of Mr. MacVeagh's anglomania. Said he:

> We are notified by the Democratic papers that the language of that speech is pure English. This is probably true. It is also true that the politics therein expressed is also purely English. The words "Tory" and "Liberal" occur in his speech quite as often as the words "Republican" and "Democrat," and a brief reading of his speech might confuse an ordinary person to know whether he was a candidate for the House of Lords in England or the Congress of the United States, or whether the speech was delivered on State street in Chicago or in Piccadilly or Whitechapel in London.

Referring to Mr. MacVeagh's elaborate explanation that the nomination cost him nothing Mr. Mason says:

> The "panting public" is no doubt interested to know that he did not—he says—pay his own hotel bill, and is still in the dark as to which one of the City Hall funds it was taken from.

Mr. Mason not merely pokes fun at Mr. MacVeagh. He puts to him some pertinent questions, which it is to be hoped he will find time to answer. One of these inquiries relative to the candidate's business position regarding trusts is as follows:

> Is it not true that your business house, with your knowledge, consent, and approval, declines to sell certain brands of cigars unless the dealer agrees to sell them at a price not less than that fixed by your house? Is it true that the price of sugar in your house is fixed each day by telegraph by the sugar trust, and that you are under agreement not to sell to any merchant unless he agrees to retail it at a price equal to or greater than the price fixed by you? These questions I ask respectfully and in good faith, and they are based upon information received from reputable merchants, whose names can be had if desired.

Mr. MacVeagh reminds Mr. Mason of "the Colossus of Rhodes, not so much on account of his greatness as his ability to straddle" the silver question. His ambiguous position thereon is sharply criticised, his free trade fallacies exposed, and his unwillingness to indorse the President's course in suppressing Debsism is indignantly rebuked. What Mr. MacVeagh calls "an industrial controversy" Mr. Mason describes rightly as "a controversy between law and order on the one side and violence, arson, and murder on the other."

Mr. Mason's speech is an excellent antidote for the MacVeagh one, assuming that the latter is strong enough to do any harm. If the candidate makes more addresses in this city doubtless Mr. Mason will show up their weak points promptly and unsparingly.

THE COREAN WAR.

The *North American Review* for September contains a little symposium on the pending war between Japan and China which is of more than ordinary interest because of the official station of those who have contributed to it. They are Augustin Heard, United States Minister to Corea; S. W. Stevens, Counselor of the Japanese Legation at Washington; and Howard Martin, ex-Secretary of the Legation at Pekin. Mr. Heard's sympathies are with China in this struggle. He sets forth that Japan already controls a predominating interest in the commerce of Corea, and that she has the monopoly of transportation and of certain classes of the revenues, and that she has always been ambitious to get control of Corea in order to still further extend her commercial and industrial interests. According to his statements the Japanese seized upon certain religious troubles in Corea as a means of extending their influence with a large faction of the people known as the "Men of the Eastern Religion," and that the Japanese Minister had ingratiated himself with the members of this faction and used them as pawns on the board for the extension of Japanese influences. This year the religious movement was revived and became such a menace to the Corean Government that the latter turned to China for help. China, although she had yielded up some of her sovereignty and allowed Corea to make independent treaties with other powers, has always been anxious to repair this mistake, and when Corea called for help she responded promptly, her action in a sense having been forced by Japan's interference in the domestic affairs of the Coreans. According to Minister Heard the Japanese are hated by the Coreans, as they know they intend to conquer and reduce them to subjection, and while the Japanese protest that they desire a peaceful settlement of the questions at issue they have been preparing for war for a long time and are bent upon conquest—an outcome which Minister Heard regards as a national calamity.

Counselor Stevens and Secretary Martin take a different view of the situation. Mr. Stevens holds that the Japanese are not responsible in any way for the war. Both China and Japan have conquered Corea many times and both have been recognized as suzerain powers. The Japanese now claim that this suzerainty lapsed long ago and that China abandoned all claim when it consented that Corea should make treaties which virtually asserted her independence. Notwithstanding this condition of things the Chinese have persisted in playing a rôle in Corea which menaced Japanese interests and the interests of other nations having commercial relations with it. When the revolt broke out the Chinese Government quickly sent troops there and the Japanese Government did the same, as its interests are greater than those of China. Japan invited China to join her in instituting reforms, but the only reply she received was a demand for the withdrawal of the troops, which Japan naturally refused. According to Mr. Stevens Japan has no designs upon the independence of Corea, but wants to help the Coreans to secure it. Secretary Martin confirms the statement of Mr. Stevens and says that the success of Japan means reform and progress while the success of China would mean a return to superstition and ignorance, and that the conflict is one between modern civilization and barbarism, the one power upholding the law of nations, the other the idea of a vassal State. Mr. Martin also confirms Mr. Stevens' statement that the independence of Corea has been practically admitted by China in her treaties and diplomatic representation. To overcome this China has been guilty of exactions against which Japan is now making armed protest. As to the relations of forbign powers to the struggle Mr. Martin says:

> China's exactions, Russia's ambitions, Great Britain's objections, are all old stories to the public. It is certain that the last two great powers are watching developments with jealous eyes, for the seaports of Corea are to each much coveted prizes. Russia is impatient to secure on her seaboard a desirable terminus for the great "Trans-Siberian railway," instead of that now contemplated at Vladivostock, a port closed by ice four months of the year, and she is prepared to go to every extent to prevent any interference by Great Britain or any other power, if such interference conflicts with her interests. I am not sure that she has not stirred up the present strife that she might fish to her own advantage in troubled waters.

Reading the statements of these partisan witnesses between the lines it is evident enough that the pending war is one of conquest. Even Mr. Martin says: "England dreads any territorial aggrandizement for Russia, the probable result of a continued struggle, and I believe her already indirect effort to bring the war to a close will be followed up by earnest endeavors to induce the United States or Germany to arbitrate. Japan undoubtedly has her eyes on Corean territory, though her war-cry is 'reform.'"

FOREST FIRE WASTE.

The losses by the recent terrible forest fires in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan have not yet been accurately determined, but it is probably within bounds to say that they will aggregate between ten and twelve million dollars and that the loss of human life will be between six hundred and seven hundred. This is a terrible outcome of carelessness and neglect, for it is daily becoming more and more apparent that this wholesale destruction was due to these causes if indeed it was not due also to the effort of timber thieves who have been despoiling the public domain to cover up their depredations.

In a paper read before the American Forestry Association Gen. C. C. Andrews of St. Paul recently estimated that the annual forest fire losses were about $25,000,000, his estimate being based upon official reports made to the Department of Agriculture. This is absolute waste and total loss. It is the cutting off of that amount of material from our timber supply which annually is decreasing from natural and industrial causes, and besides it is exposing arable land to drought by removing the natural protection of springs and water courses. Reckless cutting has done much to reduce the supply, but during the last two or three years criminal carelessness and willful neglect have conspired to despoil the forests and have been terribly successful. Fires have been started by a locomotive spark, by brush clearers, or by hunters and campers who have not extinguished their smoldering fires. A breeze kindles them, and in a dry time they start upon their destructive career and no systematic effort is made to stop them. At last the breeze develops into a gale and the fire into a widespread conflagration, which gets beyond all possibility of control, involving not alone millions of acres of trees, but farms, houses, mills, lumber camps, villages, towns, and human lives by hundreds.

There is no good excuse for this. Reasonable precautions might be taken in time to prevent this destruction, and should be taken under State and national regulations. Gen. Andrews' proposition was that the government should adopt the European system of forest inspection. He says: "In these carefully managed forests underbrush is not allowed to accumulate, and it is the underbrush that helps most to carry forward the flames in our Western forests. In some places openings are left, so as to limit the spread of fire, should one start. Each district is in charge of a forest inspector and is carefully patrolled." The European forests are small as compared with ours, especially those in the Northwest, and it might not be possible to apply the system all over these vast areas, but certainly the small forests in the Eastern States could be adequately protected and even a partial system in the Northwest would be better than no system. In any event the lesson of the last two weeks ought not to be lost. It is time for the organization of forestry associations with ample powers. There is no good excuse for this annual waste of timber, not to mention the dreadful loss of life and property which these fires entail.

THEY DEMAND "NATIONALIZATION."

The British Trade Union Congress, sitting last week at Norwich, England, made a demand similar to that which the socialistic element has imposed upon many of the labor organizations of the United States. By a large majority the delegates declared that in their opinion "it is essential to the maintenance of British industries to nationalize the land, and the whole of the means of production, distribution, and exchange."

The resolution takes in nearly everything in the shape of property, real and personal, in the British Isles. It takes in all land, even that which is devoted to forest growth and to residence purposes, because such land is essential to the production of trees and houses. It includes mining lands as well as those which are agricultural, all the factories and workshops, the railroads, street car lines, wagons, and other conveyances, and the stores and markets, since those are means of distribution and exchange. Broadly, therefore, the proposition is to "nationalize" everything in the shape of property and the energies which produce it. It must be concluded that by "nationalizing" the members of the congress meant that all is to be the property of the nation, none of the individual.

The resolutions do not state whether it is proposed to take out of the hands of the present owners all their property by the process of confiscation or to pay them for it. Probably there is no serious thought of buying it with good money or with bonds to be redeemed in good money. The thoroughgoing Socialist does not propose to pay for anything, but to take it on the theory that all individual possession is the result of robbery, and he would apply the rule to the working man or woman who has saved a few pounds or dollars by strict economy with no more compunction than in the case of the noble to whose ancestor lands were donated by a monarch for military or other service. So it needs not to ask how these fellows propose to acquire title for the State in the property now owned by individuals. They want to rob, not to purchase.

If they should undertake to accomplish by an interior rising what Billy the Norman did by an invasion from without they probably would find an uphill job before them. Doubtless they might succeed in involving the land in civil war and reproducing the horrors of the French revolution of a century ago. They might kill off all the nobles and gentry and reduce all the merchants and shopkeepers as well as manufacturing employers to the condition of paupers living by the grace of the republic. And what then? The reign of terrorism, while it lasted, would be far less endurable to the masses than their present condition, and even the bosses of the movement would have no assurance of continuance of authority or life from one day to another. No one need doubt that amid the turmoil the process of production, which these fellows demand shall be "nationalized," would be reduced to a minimum, as they were in France. Under the new conditions the people would not work as they do now. Production would run behind consumption till the surplus was exhausted and then the great majority would suffer under unequal distribution to favorites by the demagogues who happened to be on top for the nonce. The farce would be ended by the discovery that it was absolutely necessary to furnish to exertion the old stimulus of ownership, as only that or the lash would suffice, and the use of the whip on the required scale soon would result in death to those who wielded it.

The attempt to actualize the demand for this "nationalization" in the British Isles might result in these and kindred horrors there, because the owners of property other than household furniture, clothing, etc., are in a minority. But there it could not be accomplished without great bloodshed, and here not at all. The owners of property, and those who are interested in having them retain ownership till parted with under peaceful conditions, are in the majority in the United States, and all effort that might be expended for "nationalization" would be wasted, with probably more suffering to those who strove for it than to those resisting the movement. The experience of the Anarchists who tried to boss the railroads a few weeks ago may be cited as a faint indication of how they would fail in the attempt to boss things on the more comprehensive scale.

The fellows who agitate for these things are the demagogues of the labor movement. They draw pay from the actual toilers on pretense of considering the matters which would be for their good, while they are much worse enemies to the toiler than any of the employers are alleged to be. If the workers would let the agitators go about their business and put into the savings bank the money they now pay out for the support of the walking delegate and labor orator they would put themselves on the path which leads to improvement in condition, and that along which many of the employers of the present day have graduated out of the ranks of labor in the recent past.

AN INCONGRUOUS DEMOCRATIC MEETING

The Democratic campaign in Georgia was opened in Atlanta Friday night with speeches by Speaker Crisp and Secretary Hoke Smith. In one respect the meeting was a unique one. Crisp came out flat-footed for free silver, while Hoke Smith scored free silver as a dangerous Populist doctrine and warned the Georgia Democrats against it. Crisp said:

> While not professing to understand the question fully in all its bearings, I have always been in favor of the free coinage of silver—I am in favor of it now. I believe the fears of our friends who oppose it are largely imaginary, and I believe the enactment of such a law would afford great relief to the people of the country. So feeling, I need not say that to me personally the result of the vote on free coinage of silver was a great disappointment. This question is not settled.

Secretary Smith, on the other hand, bore testimony against the free coinage of silver and 50 cent dollars in the following vigorous fashion:

> It is evident that silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1, if unlimited coinage were attempted in this country must either flood our mints with enormous quantities of silver, which would at once depreciate the value of our money, or it would be coined only in reasonable quantities, and this could not substantially affect the mercantile value of the bullion throughout the world. In either event we would be forced to the exclusive use of a dollar worth only a little more than half the present dollar. It would cause the settlement of all contracts at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar. It would require the reorganization of all prices to be adapted to the new depreciated currency. It would compel a change of all legislation in fixing salaries. It would necessitate the entire readjustment of the private and government business of the United States to meet conditions caused by a degraded dollar. The confusion incident to such changes could scarcely be described. Commercial disorder, business wreck, and ruin must at once be precipitated. No panic from which our country ever suffered has been comparable to the one which would be inflicted upon the industrial interests by such action.

Widely apart as the Speaker and Secretary were on the coinage question, they were as one in favoring the abolition of the tax on State bank issues, Smith because of his desire to placate the free-coinage men and Crisp because of his desire to get back to Congress. It was a spectacle of two political demagogues playing into the hands of the voters. The only difference between them is that Hoke Smith is in office but might be chucked out of it by Cleveland if he had favored free silver, while Crisp wants a reëlection to his present office, and therefore was for free silver, though professing that he did not understand the question in all its bearings. As a matter of fact this was simply hedging, for Crisp is too intelligent a man to believe in free silver. He only wants to be reëlected and he saw no other way to that result than to declare his belief in an issue in which he does not believe, assuming that he is an intelligent man. The Atlanta meeting shows to what straits these two prominent politicians have been reduced.

SENATOR DUBOIS' POSITION.

Senator Dubois repudiates the interview with the Washington correspondent who made him say that he and some other Republican Senators from the Rocky Mountain States would go over to the Populists if the Republican party did not declare for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. He says that men who join the Populists to help the free silver cause make a serious mistake because that party "is an irredeemable paper money party. That is its goal." That is what THE TRIBUNE has said often in its warnings to the men who caught by the shimmer of free silver run off after the Populists.

THE TRIBUNE is glad to learn that Senator Dubois is going to stick to his party, but it thinks he is utterly mistaken when he says he believes the Republican party will come out squarely in 1896 in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. He says if it does not take that position it will lose all or nearly all the Rocky Mountain States, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. Did Senator Dubois ever stop to think that a declaration in favor of free coinage in 1896 would defeat the Republicans in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, the New England States, and New Jersey? Would it be politic to throw away their electoral votes to secure those of the trans-Missouri States? The thirty millions of Republicans east of the Missouri are not going to make all their States Democratic to oblige the small number of Republicans west of the river, who are clamoring for something that would not benefit them but that would harm everybody else.

The Republicans east of the Missouri are amenable to reason. If Senator Dubois can produce any arguments which will convince them that the free coinage of silver will not be ruinous to the interests of the country they will naturally look for the better conditions promised them in their own particular vocations as a result of tariff reductions. If the millions now idle are not provided employment and if wages are to be still further reduced to those who are at work, they will conclude that the present Congress has not been legislating for the United States, whatever other countries it may have helped.

THE TENNESSEE LYNCHING.

It is matter for general congratulation that the people of Tennessee are at last waking to a realization of the fiendish cruelty, injustice, and barbarity practiced by the lynchers at Millington, who, in connivance with the officials having the victims in custody, deliberately shot six negroes charged with barn-burning. The black victims of this foul and horrible assassination were not caught in the act of perpetrating the crime charged against them. They were only suspected of it and they submitted quietly to arrest. Had they been disposed to escape they could have done so, as the six were only guarded by two officers. They went along without any resistance, content to submit their cases to the courts, when they were set upon by an armed mob of fifty white brutes and were riddled with bullets.

This brutal and cowardly assassination has roused a feeling of horror among all decent people in Tennessee. The State has offered a large reward for the apprehension of the murderers, the grand jury at Memphis has returned an indictment against four persons connected with the killing, and prominent citizens of that city have raised a handsome sum for the relief of the families of those who were murdered. It is too early to predict that justice will be done in this case, but if the murderers are not sent to the gallows or to the penitentiary, if this horrible crime is allowed to go unavenged, this crime which the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* truthfully calls "an act of cold-blooded, brutal, devilish atrocity that makes every nerve writhe with horror and the heart sick with loathing for the bloody beasts who committed it," then Tennessee must not complain if the whole civilized world condemns her and holds her in utter detestation. The crime was wholesale assassination without the shadow of excuse. Officials of the county were in collusion with the cowardly brutes who committed it. Now let us see if the State authorities and the courts have power enough to vindicate justice, and if there is sufficient strength in public sentiment to enforce compensation for this horrible murder. If not then Tennessee will suffer and will have only herself to blame.

SENATOR DUBOIS of Idaho is quoted as saying that the people are losing daily "through the demonetization of silver, through the taking away of one-half the money of the country, through the steady, constant, never ceasing contraction of the currency." Either Dubois does not know what he is talking about or he deliberately misrepresents the situation. At the end of June, 1878, the total amount of money in the United States was reported as $766,253,576, of which nearly 730 millions was in circulation. There were 16,269,079 silver dollars, but only 1,209,251 of these were in circulation, all the rest being locked up in the Treasury, and the only gold in circulation was about 25 millions on the Pacific coast. There was nearly 61 millions of subsidiary silver, 54 millions of which was in the hands of the people, but outside of this there was practically no gold or silver in their hands except the small amounts that might be held by importers. The total circulation per capita was stated as $15.32. Now the stock of money considerably exceeds two billions, of which 1,646 millions are in circulation, the per capita being nearly $24. This "money" includes 500 millions of gold and about 420 millions of silver dollars, there being sixteen times as many silver dollars as sixteen years ago. Besides that we have 147 millions in Treasury notes issued against silver purchases of the last four years, and all the silver dollars that are in the Treasury are represented by silver certificates in the hands of the people. That is "contraction" with a vengeance. Senator Dubois should have his attention called to these facts and then be obliged to answer truly if he was aware of them at the time he made the statement referred to. If he did know the facts he deliberately has falsified for the purpose of gaining votes for "free silver" at about double its actual value. If he does not know them he is an utter ignoramus in finance and should be required to go to school for a while before he again undertakes to talk about money, which he untruly alleges to be in a process of "steady, constant, never-ceasing contraction."

THE Viking ship deserved a better fate than to be lost in the Chicago River.—*Brooklyn Standard-Union.*

Dry your tears. The Viking ship was not lost for a single minute.

ISN'T there some other formula by which the President of one country can address the President of another country than "Great and good friend"?

EDITOR DANA'S attention is called to the fact that the Hon. Sorden Lister is a Democratic candidate for Circuit Judge in St. Joseph County, Ind.

THE Rev. Sam Jones admits that under certain circumstances he would deliberately hunt a man down and shoot him, and claims the Lord would forgive him for the murder. It is possible, therefore, that Mr. Jones carries about his person a more deadly weapon than his tongue.

PROF. SWING may be right in thinking angling a cruel sport, but he will not deny that he fishes for men.

THE accident that happened to the Viking ship the other day will be attributed by the English to its blahsted conterboard.

NEWS from the Lake Minnetonka region is to the effect that Mayor Hopkins' foot is much better.

AS TO that phenomenal pacer, Robert J., there is some curiosity to learn the rest of his name.

THEY come in trios. Week before last it was the Vanderbilts. Last week it was the Astors. This week——?

THE Diamond Match company very properly consoles itself with the reflection that its pine lumber would all have been burned sooner or later, anyhow, and the company intended it should be.

IN behalf of the suffering broom-corn crop it is respectfully represented to the esteemed weather clerk that one week of rain at a time is enough.

A NEW candidate for public favor, the *Golden Magazine*, has made its appearance in New York. Even from the point of view of the prejudiced silverite there is nothing yellow about its literature.

IT looks as if Senator Cameron's Presidential boom had taken a header.

DURING his voyage on the ocean we trust Chairman Wilson has been able to retain his views as to the Senatorial sugar policy.

Workingmen Are Thinking.

Pittsburg *Gazette*: This is a question which every wageworker in the land is turning over in his mind and those who have not reached a satisfactory conclusion will doubtless do so before November next. If they are able to perceive a general improvement in the business of the country they will naturally look for the better conditions promised them in their own particular vocations as a result of tariff reductions. If the millions now idle are not provided employment and if wages are to be still further reduced to those who are at work, they will conclude that the present Congress has not been legislating for the United States, whatever other countries it may have helped.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"Shaft No. 2" is a sensational melodrama built around a thunderbolt by Frank L. Bixby, who evidently has had considerable experience in the use of the saw and hammer and who might be expected to feel at home in the electrical department of a physical laboratory. As a dramatic effort it shows evidence of having been written almost anywhere except in a library where, until a few years ago, it was generally supposed that stage litérature had its origin. Its chief aim—and one entirely satisfactory to the crowded galleries of the Haymarket—was to effect the destruction of a villain by means of a stroke of lightning, and to this end it rehearsed a conventional story which involved a true-hearted mine superintendent, who was inventing an electrical machine, upon the success of which depended the future prosperity of himself and sweetheart. An explosion in a coal mine, realistically accomplished, acted as an appetiser for the more hearty food in course of preparation. Then a tranquil scene was shown in which the inventor was discovered at work in his laboratory muttering how he would kill any man who tampered with his beloved machine. Villains prowled about in the gathering darkness, for by this time the thunderstorm was brewing. Forked lightning shot across the sky and thunder pealed. Then the villain entered the laboratory, chloroformed the inventor, and with fiendish deliberation destroyed the machine. The deed was accomplished, the villain stepped out in the darkness, stretched his hands heavenward, as all villains do, and muttered "'Tis done." Suddenly out from somewhere—it was too quickly accomplished to detect its source—flew a white spark and the villain fell dead, while a terrific thunder peal rolled out his dirge. It was excellent electrical engineering but hardly dramatic genius. Later the hero was accused of murdering the villain and the galleries nerved themselves for a "real" electric execution, but they were disappointed, for the whole matter was explained at the critical moment and the hero and heroine were married just as they are in any conventional melodrama. Frank Losee was a manly hero and Miss Jessie West a sweet and womanly heroine. J. E. Gilbert was the conventional villain and J. F. MacDonald was excellent in an eccentric Irish rôle. The dialogue was divided among so many minor characters that the contribution of each to the general talk was almost infinitesimal.

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It is interesting to observe how much is taken for granted by the audiences which patronize the outlying theaters, and to what extent thinking people—is to be supposed they make use of the faculty—are imposed upon by such plays as "The Temptation of Money," which is now in evidence at Havlin's. The piece is a fair example of the prevailing realistic sensational melodrama. As a representation of life which it purports to be it does not contain one element of truth. Human motives and the mainsprings of human action evidently never entered the minds of its authors—the bills say the effort required two minds. Its trite plot rehearses the conventional tale of pointless villainy and absurd heroism worked out with gruesome details which happily belong to the melodramatic stage and not to real life. Yet a canvas trolley car, a palpable illusion suspended upon a wire overhead track and operated by an army of sturdy roustabouts, plunges through a canvas drawbridge, past which a canvas boat is dragged, and these impositions will serve to keep alive a play which without them could hardly be expected to last through its first presentation. The audience at Havlin's presumably was familiar with trolley cars and drawbridges, for less than an hour in ordinary quantities in every day life, yet it applauded these absurd representations to the echo and bore the dramatic part of the performance with fortitude as a necessary evil. Not content with the mechanical contrivances, the two minds which evolved "The Temptation of Money" dragged in a chair such as is used in criminal executions in New York, a grewsome sight which pandered only to a depraved taste. How great was the imposition the audience should realize when the heroine burst breathlessly into the room to stop the execution of the hero at the last moment. Such chambers are not open to the general public, particularly in New York State. At Havlin's last week an entertainment was given made up of tinkling songs, dances, and a certain kind of rough harmless humor. It was merely broad caricature designed to tickle the risibles rather than to appeal to common sense. It had the advantage of being honest to its purpose and therefore is to be tolerated. Such plays are as far above melodramas of the class of "The Temptation of Money" as the humor of a Joseph Jefferson is above that of the two variety actors who amused at Havlin's a week ago.

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A profusion of palms and other potted plants, a whirl of electric fans, and the call of the ice water boy marked the reopening of the Schiller for its season's career last evening. The house looked fresh and inviting, and the audience, which was large, seemed to appreciate the efforts made for its comfort. The play was the Hanlon brothers' mechanical and pantomimic spectacle, "Superba," an entertainment unique and diverting in its way and so different from what is ordinarily expected on the stage that it quite baffles description. It is by no means new to Chicago, although it gives evidence of having undergone great alterations for the present season. The fairy tale of the good and wicked Queens, the gentle and sweet maiden, and the mischievous Pierrot is merely a subterfuge for uniting a long list of illusions and specialties which were generally excellently accomplished. Illusions form the substance of the piece and they vary from familiar tricks, such as decapitation and dismemberment, magic disappearance, etc., to new and intricate illusions. The specialties comprised some daring acrobatic feats by the Schrode brothers, four in number, excellent grotesque tumbling by Charles Guyer, a clodoche quadrille and electric dance by the Filippi family, descriptive ballads and character songs by Miss Julia Mackey, and soubrette work by Miss Bonnie Goodwin.

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Zaltán Dôme, whose engagement to Mme. Lillian Nordica was announced in THE TRIBUNE yesterday as having taken place at Bayreuth, is a Hungarian by birth. Destined for a military career, he left the military school shortly after having discovered his voice, and devoted himself to the calling of an artist. After a course of study in both Vienna and London he made frequent appearances at Covent Garden in baritone rôles. In 1893 his own conviction that he possessed a tenor and not a baritone voice was confirmed by Prof. Sbrigia of Paris, who, it will be recalled, made a tenor voice of the baritone Jean de Reszke. Under this master Zaltán Dôme met with a success which enabled him to make his first appearance as a tenor in the rôle of Parsifal at the recent Bayreuth Festival.

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"Hoss and Hoss," the farcical piece which for a number of years served as the medium of Reed and Collier's rough fun, has undergone the vicissitudes of new management and a new company and is now being presented much as it used to be in form at the Alhambra Theater by a company headed by Jacques Kruger and Charles Aldrich. The specialties have been changed and brought up to date, but for the most part they are commonplace. Credit is to be given for some excellent dancing, however, and one or two new songs, which have the ring of popularity. In the cast are Hugh Ward, Harry Crandall, Thomas Evans, C. J. Clark, Miss Kittie Clark, Miss Clarise Palmer, and others.

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William Morris, who headed the first cast which presented Fulda's drama, "The Lost Paradise," in Chicago, is now the star of a Frohman company in the same piece at the Lincoln Theater. Mr. Morris' rendition of the rôle of the factory superintendent is weakened by excessive mannerisms which are rapidly injuring his abilities as an actor and which, unless speedily corrected, will seriously impede his future work. Miss Etta Hawkins, the only remaining member of the old company, still plays the rôle of Cinders. The support is only fair.

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Farce and extravaganza conquered over unfavorable atmospheric conditions last evening. In spite of the threatening weather sweltering humanity filled the Chicago Opera-House to its limit and applauded "Aladdin Jr." to the echo. The spectacle is now in its fifteenth week. At the Grand Opera-House "A Milk White Flag," which began its second week, was equally well received by an equally uncomfortable, perspiring audience. The only change in the performance was the substitution of Robert A. Roberts for Newton Chisnell in the rôle of the spurious corpse and the appearance of the latter as the Army General.

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Cora Beckwith, the swimmer, had the advantage over the crowd at Frank Hall's Casino yesterday. She floated easily on her back all day long in the large tank of water in the lower corridor and managed to keep reasonably cool, while the mass of people about her struggled for air and comfort. If she keeps afloat eleven hours each day seven days longer she will receive a sum of money which will keep her in ice-cooling drinks and palm leaf fans for the next six months. The all-day vaudeville bill at the Casino has undergone the usual weekly change and is still up to its standard.

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The hot, sultry weather yesterday increased the number of visitors at the Masonic Temple Observatory and Roof Garden. The program was an improvement upon what is generally offered at that place of amusement. Its best features were the Bison City Male Quartet, which gave some entertaining selections, the Ammons-Cleriss Trio in a musical skit called "Fragments," and Miss Madeline Franks, a serio-comic vocalist. The two electric scenic theaters are still in operation.

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In the first production of O'Keefe and Wales' comic opera "Athenia," which will take place at McVicker's Theater this evening, the leading soprano rôle will be created by Miss Electa Gifford, whose field hitherto has been confined to concert work. Miss Emily White, who was to have undertaken the part, withdrew from the cast. In the emergency Miss Gifford, fortunately just returned from an out of town engagement, agreed to impersonate the titular rôle on exceedingly brief notice.

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Sam T. Jack's extravaganza company which has been appearing in a down-town theater in a new burlesque called "The Bullfighters" began the new week at the Empire yesterday with a matinée. Miss Emma Wards, attired in the gay costume of a Spanish matador, sings the principal songs—hence the name of the piece. A vaudeville bill and a series of living pictures divide the time with the burlesque.

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A special performance of the melodrama, "In Old Kentucky," was given at the Columbia Theater last evening. Edward Harrigan, supported by his own company, will take possession of the theater tonight for a week's engagement, during which he will present his last play, "Reilly and the 400." It will be the comedian's first appearance in Chicago in five years.

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The Lily Clay Burlesque company began the week at Sam T. Jack's Opera-House yesterday in a mixed burlesque and variety program in which the inevitable living pictures have a place.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Five productions, some of them of real dramatic import, and two revivals are scheduled for this week. At Abbey's tomorrow night Francis Wilson will enter the arena and do battle for the comic opera championship now waxing so furious on the upper Rialto. He will depend for success upon "The Devil's Deputy," the music by Jakobowsky, the libretto being from J. Cheever Goodwin's pen. Mr. Wilson will assume the rôle of Melisson, an innkeeper.

Since branching out as a star Mr. John Drew has confined himself to light comedy rôles. At the Empire Theater Tuesday night both he and Miss Maud Adams will essay serious parts. For Mr. Drew's third annual engagement in this city under Charles Frohman's direction Mr. Henry Arthur Jones' four act play, "The Bauble Shop," has been selected. Its original production was had in London at the Criterion Theater.

The return of Mr. A. M. Palmer's brilliant corps of players to Palmer's Theater next Saturday night will meet with a warm welcome from those interested in

vaudeville bill at the
usual weekly change
ard.

r yesterday increased
at the Masonic Temple
arden. The program
what is generally of-
usement. Its best feat-
ty Male Quartet, which
lections, the Ammons-
cal skit called "Frag-
e Frank, a serio-comic
ric scenic theaters are

on of O'Keefe and
henia," which will take
eater this evening, the
l be created by Miss
l hitherto has been con-
Miss Emily White, who
the part, withdrew from
rgency Miss Gifford,
from an out of town en-
personate the titular
notice.

ganza company which
down-town theater in a
he Bullfighters" began
Empire yesterday with a
arde, attired in the gay
tador, sings the princi-
ame of the piece. A
es of living pictures di-
flesque.

ce of the melodrama,
given at the Columbia
Edward Harrigan, sup-
ny, will take possession
r a week's engagement,
present his last play,
t will be the comedian's
go in five years.

esque company began
k's Opera-House yester-
e and variety program
e living pictures have a

—[Special.]—Five pro-
of real dramatic import,
eduled for this week. At
ht Francis Wilson will
attle for the comic opera
xing so furious on the
tepend for success upon
the music by Jakobo-
from J. Cheever Good-
Will assume the role of

as a star Mr. John Drew
light comedy roles. At
esday night both he and
sway serious parts. For
engagement in this city
n's direction Mr. Henry
lay, "The Bauble Shop,"
original production was
iterion Theater.

M. Palmer's brilliant
ner's Theater next Satur-
h a warm welcome from
othing a little better than
raveling combination af-
by Augustus Thomas, the
season, will enlist the
ldock, Wilton Lackaye,
M. Holland and others.
will be a change of bill at
will be retired in favor
." Its run, however, is
y, Sept. 18, George Ed-
ect from the Prince of
n, will appear in a "A
atic comedy in two acts,
joyed a run of over 300
apital.

tellar honors this year is
chief claim to fame has
d to his ability to mix
h high elevations. At the
ater tomorrow night Mr.
cal theater-goers what he
arb "On the Bowery"
our-act melodrama.
seph Haworth in the rôle
e put on tomorrow night
e a two weeks' run. It will
enery, military costumes,

House will open for the sea-
The initial offering will be
comedy, "A Temperance
nder the direction of the

t of legitimate the West
time will be offered this
era-House by Thomas W.

idigitateur will show off his
t the American Theater,
lf a dozen tricks which
n given in this or any other
e of the program will be
o. Herrman as a dansouse.
tern melodrama, "Tennes-
was produced last spring
ket Theater, will be acted
ith Cora Van Tassel in the

offering this week at the
anlon Bros.' big production,
d the boards.
at the Casino is something
ght "The Little Trooper"
rded to the doors. There
thusiasm with which Miss
as been received.
nandoah" at the Academy
records at that house. The
erformances Labor day ex-
erformance is a stupendous
ge pictures of military life
this country.
nance of "1492" is an-
ce at the Garden Theater
rs will be distributed. The
extravaganza continues
e has introduced a number
Innocence Abroad" at the
ome additions.

QNALS.

said to be the greatest
is a halfbreed Indian. This
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Undertakers' Association,
week, elected as officers Mr.
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t of Connecticut. Ruling

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ustice when proposing his

orgia Congressman who
meeting, day or night, at
a native Kentuckian, and
war another distinction-
erate service as a private
a cloud of brigadiers came

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commanding in England
team yacht which has not
manned and equipped for
be a fit man to lead the
makes great display and
much money, but he never
anchorage. That's Demo-

he Democratic candidate
n Kansas, is the owner of
es in Chase County. The
th of thirteen miles on
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n abundance of water for
d in the pastures. On his
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elk, and buffalo.

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ge" They Voted For?

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tion of our labor market.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

DR. BILLINGS CAUSES A STIR IN THE HYGIENIC CONGRESS.

He Represents the American Government and Several Scientific Bodies at Buda-Pesth, and Objects During a Discussion on Cholera to the Methods of the Congress—Extraneous Matters Brought Before the Congress That Provoke Discussion.

BUDA-PESTH, Sept. 9.—At the session of the Hygienic Congress Saturday an interesting paper on cholera was read by Dr. Ernest Harts. He argued that the disease came from the valley of the Ganges, where there is an utter disregard of sanitary precautions and where the people habitually drink polluted water. Dr. Harts said it seemed certain that persons could touch or even rub cholera patients with impunity. The danger consisted in the swallowing of the bacillus, which Dr. Harts contended lives two lives, one in the human body, multiplying within the patient and poured forth by him abundantly, and the other outside the body in damp ground, dirty water, linen, etc., to be swallowed by some one else in order to start again its destructive course.

"Cholera," he said, "is spread broadcast by pilgrims to Mecca and elsewhere. The Government of India must watch the fairs and festivals in that country, and Europe by international agreement should guard the pilgrim track by isolating early cases. The Sultan of Turkey ought to adopt measures for the thorough sanitation of Mecca, which is a nursery of cholera."

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the paper a resolution was adopted expressing the full approval of the Congress of the Dresden convention respecting the disease.

Dr. Billings Causes a Stir.

Some disagreement ensued regarding the number of resolutions submitted, owing to the fact that many of them were not translated and were apparently not understood by a majority of those present. At an early stage of the discussion Dr. Billings, who represents the American Government and several scientific bodies, energetically protested against the wholesale adoption of resolutions that were unexplained and imperfectly understood and urged that an international congress of this kind should only pass resolutions regarding which a general consensus of opinion existed. Resolutions, he added, had been presented and adopted one after the other because nobody took the trouble to object to them. [Cheers.] He would object to every resolution and challenge each. [Cheers.] The voting had increased the confusion, and resolutions were rejected for no apparent reason. Dr. Billings then read his protest, and said while there were 2,500 members of the congress, resolutions will be passed by a vote of thirty or forty. He demanded that the number of votes on each resolution be recorded. [Cheers.]

The President thereupon ordered a count of the delegates and found that eighty-six were present. Dr. Lowe of Vienna said in its present conduct the meeting was simply destroying the work of years. Important resolutions were being rejected because only a few of the delegates were acquainted with the subjects.

Irrelevant Matter Brought Up.

Another proposal to appoint an international committee to make studies for an international pharmacopoeia was submitted. Dr. Billings said the question was for a medical or pharmaceutical congress. This congress, he declared, might as well propose to pass resolutions bearing on international law. [Cheers.] The resolution was rejected. Other irrelevant resolutions met with a similar fate.

The attendance at the sessions gradually dwindled until today, when adjournment was had, it was less than fifty. At the final sitting Herr von Hieronymi, Minister of Interior, presided. All the foreign Ministers were present on the platform. It was decided to hold the next convention in Madrid.

Herr von Hieronymi made the closing address, in the course of which he dwelt upon the importance of the debates, especially those in relation to cholera and diphtheria.

REMAINS OF COUNT OF PARIS ON VIEW.

Many Visitors at Stowe House—Queen Hears the News with Regret.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Many persons visited the Stowe House today to take a last look at the remains of the Comte de Paris. All were orderly and showed genuine sympathy with the afflicted family. The remains were upon the bed on which the Count died. In the hands, which were crossed upon the breast, was a large crucifix. At the foot of the bed was a tri-colored flag partly furled. The Queen received with much concern the news of the death of the Count. He was related to her through his mother, the Duchess of Orleans, who was a cousin of the Prince Consort. The Queen entertained sincere regard for the Count of Paris, whom she had known from childhood.

LISBON, Sept. 9.—The court will go into mourning for two weeks on account of the death of Count of Paris.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—The Spanish court will go into mourning for the Count of Paris for sixteen days.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—It is learned from a Royalist, who was in frequent correspondence with the Count of Paris, that the Duchess of Galliera gave him for political purposes 1,500,000 francs.

TEN KILLED IN A WRECK AT APILLY.

No Americans Injured in the Accident to the Paris and Cologne Express.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9.—Ten persons were killed and twenty injured by the wreck of the Paris and Cologne express train today. The accident happened at Apilly and was caused by a collision of the express train with a freight train which was being shunted. The engineer saw the danger ahead and reversed his engine. This had the effect of reducing the speed and rendering the accident less severe than it would otherwise have been. As it was, the wreck was a disastrous one. A passenger on the train, who escaped with slight injuries, says the shock of the collision was tremendous, and that the forward cars were reduced almost to atoms. The bodies of the victims were badly mutilated, in some cases the head being severed from the trunk. It is reported the stationmaster at Apilly, seeing a collision was inevitable, jumped in front of the express train and was killed. The list of dead and injured does not include any Americans.

ZIMMERMAN WINS THE RACE AT GENEVA

American Captures the International Bicycle Contest on a Damp Track.

GENEVA, Sept. 9.—Arthur Zimmerman won the international five-kilometer bicycle race here today; time, 8:35 1-5. In a preliminary heat Zimmerman covered the distance in 8:31 2-5. Bonzino was second in the main race and Kubler third. The track was damp.

MANIAC TRIES TO MURDER A PRIEST.

Causes a Panic During a Church Celebration at Bucharest.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 9.—During the celebration of mass in a Catholic church today a lunatic, who brandished a long knife, rushed up to the altar and tried to murder the priest. He was seized and disarmed before he could do any harm. The congregation was thrown into a state of semi-panic by the man's murderous attempt.

ATTACK ON THE KING OF SERVIA.

Mob Throws Stones at His Train Passing Through Nish.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The Frankforter *Zeitung* publishes a report of a hostile demonstration against King Alexander of Servia recently. It says at Appalovatz, near Nish, Servia, a mob threw a number of heavy stones at the railway saloon carriage of the King as it was passing through that place, and the King and his suite had a narrow escape from injury. None of the stone-throwers have been arrested.

BIG IMPROVEMENTS AT BREMERHAFEN.

Harbor and Dock Changes That Will Prove Beneficial to Shipping.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—In conjunction with the grand watering improvements along the River Weser the new harbor improvements at Bremerhafen are now also nearing completion. For a number of years past the fact has demonstrated itself that the basin at Bremerhafen (the old, the new, and the Kaiser harbor) were entirely inadequate to meet the demands of navigation. A large, new harbor basin has therefore been constructed adjoining the Kaiser harbor, connecting with the Weser by means of a special lock. Of paramount interest in connection with this new harbor construction is the fact that the large express steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" can be regularly dispatched, upon completion of the new basin, directly from the dock, thus entirely obviating the inconvenience passengers have hitherto experienced in being transferred to or from the ocean steamer. The new harbor improvements include primarily a dock in the river Weser itself; from this a smaller harbor extends, leading to the immense compartment lock, which latter is the largest of its kind ever constructed. Along the Weser dock, as well as the connecting harbor and the great lock, the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" owns wharves, each 200 meters in length. The lock compartment itself is broad enough to enable two of the largest express steamers to pass each other. The depth of the "lock-sole" is about 10½ meters below high tide, thus permitting the passage of the express steamers of the Lloyd even in case of low water. The "Norddeutscher Lloyd" is constructing new railroad halls, or waiting-rooms, between its wharves along the new harbor, and will run its cabin special trains directly to the steamers. The dispatching of the express steamers from the new quay or dock is announced to begin as early as the coming year.

ANONYMOUS CIRCULARS ISSUED.

Judge Baker Condemned for His Action in the Coffin Trial.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—This city has been flooded with an anonymous circular purporting to give the inside history of the trial of Francis and Percival Coffin, who were given ten and five year sentences respectively for their part in looting the Indianapolis National Bank, for which crime President Haughey pleaded guilty and was given a six year sentence. The circular has produced a sensation on account of the charges against United States Judge Baker, who tried the case. The document was written by a friend of the two Coffins and was sent out from Chicago. While attorneys have freely admitted the case against the Coffins was full of errors and Judge Baker himself admitted the indictment to be weak in spots, the charges made in the circular were not generally known until its appearance. A number of prominent attorneys to whom the indictment was submitted before trial pronounced it faulty, but Judge Baker refused to quash or grant a change of venue. The circular charges that the Coffins, who had come to Indianapolis from Richmond and were operating a big desk works, were made scapegoats to appease the depositors for the Haughey defalcation. It also says they were the victims of Judge Baker's prejudice, alleging he was a depositor in the looted bank and was determined to see them convicted. After the trial the Coffins were railroaded to the penitentiary. Judge Baker delaying the hearing of proper appeals until they were behind the bars. As soon as Judge Baker signed the application for a supersedeas it was presented to Justice Harlan at Chicago, and the brothers were set at liberty on the grounds of numerous errors, which will be taken to the United States Supreme Court. The circular continues: "The Judge from the beginning of the trial showed a most bitter personal feeling against the defense; overruled every objection or exception made by the attorneys; constantly sought to influence the minds of the jury by side remarks and comments, and the attorneys for the defense claim they never tried a case where the Judge seemed to be more violently prejudiced and unfair."

DISASTROUS DAY FOR LIQUOR MEN.

Fruitful Raid in Kansas and Padlocks on Saloons in Indiana.

EMPORIA, Kas., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Under a warrant issued by County Attorney Simpson Sheriff Evans and a posse last evening raided the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Park Place Hotel, and the Sixth Avenue Hotel. At both the Park Place and the Sixth Avenue liquor was found, and at all of the places everything indicated that the prohibition law was being violated. Although no intoxicants were found at the Fifth Avenue the aroma still remained, and it is charged that the proprietor had a "tip" in time to fix things up. The three hotelkeepers gave bond for their appearance at the October term of the District Court to answer charges of violating the Murray law.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—This has been the first dry day in this city for thirty years. Last week Mayor Suman issued a written order to all saloonkeepers in the city not to open their doors Sunday and five "spotters" have been patroling the city all day to see that the order was obeyed. Not a drink has been sold in the city today, many of the saloons having padlocks on their doors. The saloonkeepers claim that every place of business in the city, including drug stores, bakeries, restaurants, and livery stables must close or they will be prosecuted.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Mayor Miles enforced Sunday closing today in spite of the ordinance passed last Tuesday evening by the Council allowing saloons and all other business to keep open until darkness under certain restrictions. The Mayor says he will veto the ordinance at the next meeting, and as he has received promise of assistance from several Aldermen it is not believed it can be passed over the veto.

TAKING A SHORT CUT OVERLAND.

Excursion Steamer's Captain Hurries and the Boat Strikes a Rock.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The excursion steamer Puritan, when coming up the Niagara River last night after midnight from the picnic at Grand Island, went on the reef at the outer lighthouse and remained there until 5 o'clock this morning, when tugs released her. The Captain tried to save a few minutes by cutting off corners, when he should have gone around the lighthouse. There was considerable excitement on board.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Sept. 9.—The excursion steamer Nyack, from Milwaukee, went ashore this afternoon on North Reef in the dense fog which covered the lake. The life saving crew went to the assistance, and finally the tug Satisfaction was enabled to release the steamer. It went into port here, but immediately steamed back to Milwaukee. The excursionists on board were not badly frightened. No sooner did the life crew house their boat than the yawl of the schooner Quickstep came ashore with the information that that vessel had stranded also on the reef. The tug and crew went out and soon effected a release. The Quickstep is now in port.

CHASED THOUSANDS OF MILES.

Three Thieves Finally Caught by the Sheriff of Kit Carson County, Colo.

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Sheriff Higgins of Kit Carson County, Colo., in jail here today identified Joseph Marra and son and Cal West, three members of a daring band of horse-thieves. They overpowered the jailer a year ago last July and locked him in a cell and escaped. Higgins had shadowed them through Utah, Colorado, Texas, and Mexico, but owing to influential interference did not succeed in capturing them. Their arrest here was for petty larceny, letters in their possession disclosing their former exploits. Higgins says he has spent hundreds of dollars and had traveled thousands of miles after them.

TO PAY FOR ITS LOSS.

JAPAN TO MAKE REPARATION FOR FIRING ON THE KOW SHING.

Commander of the Naniwa, However, Offers a Justification for His Act—War News from the Orient Brought in by the Northern Pacific Liner Sikh from Yokohama—Both Countries Alert for Articles Contraband of War—Commentary on China's Declaration of War.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 9.—The Northern Pacific liner Sikh from Yokohama brings interesting advices of the war in the Orient. The reason given by the commander of the Japanese warship Naniwa Kan when asked why he fired upon the Kow Shing, seeing it was flying the British flag, is now given for the first time and is certainly pertinent. He says he fired because it was sailing under false colors; was carrying Chinese troops and had been sold to the Chinese Government and fully paid for. Notwithstanding this explanation the same paper which gives it publicity announces the sum of $750,000 has been agreed to by the Japanese Government as reparation for the sinking of Capt. Galworthy's vessel and compensation to those dependent upon the Europeans lost with it.

Both China and Japan are at present keenly alert for articles contraband of war, and to this the delay in the arrival of the Sikh is attributable. The government has declined to consider rice as contraband of war, but both belligerents claim it to be such, and use every endeavor to intercept rice-carrying vessels. The Sikh was delayed at Shanghai by a Chinese gunboat which made an effort to gain possession of the rice portion of its cargo. The British Consul objected and the merchantman was allowed to proceed.

War News Hard to Get.

It is almost impossible to get trustworthy war news anywhere in the East, even at Shanghai. This trip the steamer passed close to the Foochow forts and saw the Chinese garrison drawn up in line. They were all attired in flowing sack gowns of gaudy color and had high three-cornered silk hats and presented a curious spectacle. These forts are in charge of an Englishman, the son of a naval officer, and are said to be exceedingly strong. One of their eighty-ton guns burst some time ago, killing several men. It is generally understood this occurred through ignorance in handling it. China is now hurrying an army of hundreds of thousands of men through Northern China to Corea, but as they are subsisting on the products of the country through which they are passing and most of it is mountainous, it is hard to say with what success it will meet. Most of the men enlisted and drafted into the China army are coolies of the low order. The Chinese have been offering great inducements to Europeans and Americans to enter their service and have secured many. On the other hand the Japanese have no outsiders in any branch of the service.

Japanese Ships Well Handled.

On the way over on the last trip to the Orient the Sikh passed through a fleet of twenty Japanese ships. They were divided into four divisions with five ships in each division. They were well handled. At the smaller Chinese ports all manner of outrages have been committed on resident Japanese and in some places Portuguese have been robbed. At Tien Tsin the child of the Japanese Consul was abducted and when he took his leave to return to his country his legs and arms were tied and he was carried to the wharf with a bamboo stick through his arms.

GIFTS TO CHINA'S EMPRESS DOWAGER.

Extraordinary Mission to Pekin from the King of Corea.

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 9.—An extraordinary mission has arrived at Tien Tsin, conveying birthday presents from the King of Corea to the Empress Dowager of China. The mission will proceed to Pekin.

A collision between Chinese and Japanese forces occurred near Ping Yang Sept. 7. The result is not known.

The growing crops have reached such a height as to make military operations almost impossible. A dispatch from Tien Tsin says the British Minister has signed a convention with the Viceroy providing for the connection of the Chinese telegraph lines with those of Burmah and other parts of India.

The United States warship Monocacy has arrived at Tien Tsin.

ENGLAND SEEKING TO INTERFERE.

French View of Japan's Reported Intention to Attack Shanghai.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The *Republique Francaise* says it regards the reports that it is the intention of the Japanese to attack Shanghai as proof that Great Britain is seeking a pretext to intervene in the war between China and Japan. But this, the paper adds, the United States, France, and Russia will not permit.

CHILE HAS NOT SOLD ITS SHIPS.

Denial from Valparaiso That China Had Secured Half Its Navy.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Valparaiso says the Chilean Government has made a formal denial of the report that half the vessels of the Chilean navy have been sold to China.

DEFENSE OF THE COURSE OF JAPAN.

Commentary on the Chinese Emperor's Declaration of War.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am surprised at the shrewd and cunning way in which the young Chinese Emperor has declared war against Japan. Every sentence from beginning to end contains a false statement. It appears to me to be a duty as a citizen of the Sunrise kingdom to expose to the American public the false assertion of China and to set forth the facts in the light of truth. In the first place the Chinese Emperor says: "Corea has been our tributary for the last 200 years." Here he has already forgotten the fact that he repeatedly escaped from paying indemnities to France (1866), United States (1867), and Japan (1876), on the ground that China has no authority whatever in Corea's internal or foreign affairs. One of the letters which passed between the French Charge d'Affairs at Pekin and Prince Kung, the Chinese Premier, bears explicit testimony to this fact. "The Chinese Government," wrote M. De Bellonet July 13, 1866, to Prince Kung, "has declared to me many times that it has no authority over Corea, and it refused on this pretext to apply the treaties of Tien Tsin to that country and give to our missionaries the passports which we have asked from it. We have taken note of these declarations, and we declare now that we do not recognize any authority whatever of the Chinese Government over the Kingdom of Corea."

In 1855 an attack by the garrison of a Corean fort upon a Japanese man-of-war cruising off the coast emphasized the necessity of some definite treaty relations between the two nations. An envoy was dispatched by the Tokio government to Peking to find out the exact relation of China to Corea. To the great satisfaction of Japan the written disclaimer of China's suzerainty over Corea was secured by the Japanese envoy. Subsequently a treaty was concluded Feb. 26, 1876, between Corea and Japan. The text is as follows:

"Chosen (Corea), being an independent State, enjoys the same sovereign rights as does Japan. In order to prove the sincerity of the friendship existing between the nations their intercourse shall henceforward be carried on terms of equality and courtesy, each avoiding the giving of offense by arrogance or manifestations of suspicion."

Follow Japan's Lead.

Japan's example was soon followed by the great powers of the world—United States, England, France, Russia—all successively recognized Corea as an independent state and concluded treaties with her. According to the laws of nations only an independent country can enter into treaty relations, and China's disavowal of her responsibility over Corea gave the latter the right and privilege of an independent power. No matter how long Corea has paid tribute to China she ceased to be a tributary nation from the day she was recognized by the powers of the world as one of the brotherhood of nations and the bonds of international law. Japan also received tribute from Corea for 300 years, from the second to the sixth century. Besides, later, in the sixteenth century, she had twice conquered the whole peninsula, and China had humbly surrendered to the conqueror her claim, which was resumed again as soon as the Japanese army was withdrawn. But on these grounds of former vassalage Japan never claimed suzerainty.

Let us study the analogy of history. If we scrutinize the past, the United States were once English colonies; India was a mighty independent empire; Constantinople was the capital of the Roman Emperors. But these past records are of no account today in the laws of nations and procedures of modern diplomacy. In the second place, the Chinese Emperor states that Japan has no right to send an army to Corea. Here, however, it is well to examine China's own side first. According to the Tien Tsin treaty, which was concluded May 7, 1885, between Japan and China, neither power could send troops to Corea without previously notifying the other. Yet in direct violation of this treaty, China landed 2,000 troops in the peninsula in the first days of last June, and, to the inquiry of the Japanese Government, arrogantly replied that it was done to assist "the tributary country" in suppressing a revolt. Which side was it that violated the laws of nations, let the American people judge.

Japan's Action Justified.

With a due notice to the Peking Government, Japan dispatched troops to Corea about the middle of June. In this Japan was justified in more than one way. In the first place, it is strictly in accordance with the laws of nations that one country may send troops to another to protect its own subjects when the latter is in a state of political commotion, the latest example being that of England in Egypt. Japan has over 10,000 of her own subjects scattered in the open ports of Corea. In case of an uprising so great as to require foreign aid to suppress it, it was Japan's duty to send a sufficient force for the protection of her own citizens. Moreover, Japan's right in regard to this affair is strengthened by the treaty of Seoul (concluded Aug. 30, 1882), between Japan and Corea. The treaty allows Japan to keep troops in the capital for the protection of her legation. This treaty, however, was made ineffective by the Tien Tsin treaty, in which both Japan and China mutually agreed to withdraw troops from Corea. But by the very fact that the Tien Tsin treaty had been violated by China the Seoul treaty became once more effective. Thus, Japan's sending troops to Corea is doubly justified—by the laws of nations, and by the right of the former treaty.

The Chinese Emperor further states that "the King (of Corea) repeatedly asked for aid from us to put down the rebellion." This is another misrepresentation of the facts. The truth is that the whole arrangement was made between Bin Ei-Shun, a Corean administrative officer, and Yen Sei-Gai, the Chinese representative at Seoul, even without the knowledge of the other Cabinet officers of the Corean Government. At the landing of Chinese troops at Yasban the whole Corean people were taken by surprise, and by the order of the King Bin Ei-Shun was obliged to ask the Chinese General, whose aid he had besought, to withdraw the troops at once. The request, however, instead of being granted, was refused. Thus, so far from asking aid from China, the Corean King was even ignorant of the affair till the landing of the Chinese troops.

Causes for Sending Troops.

The young Chinese Emperor declares further that Japan, "without any causes whatever, sent troops to Corea." But the causes are numerous. Several times the Corean mobs rose up and butchered Japanese residents. The Japanese Legation in Seoul was twice set on fire and burned to the ground. In the trouble of 1884 a little band of 128 Japanese soldiers who had been, at the Corean King's official request, guarding the palace gates, was assailed by 600 Chinese troops. Once again this year a rebellion occurred in Corea. Japan had to protect her subjects and legation against such disasters as it twice suffered before. Besides, there was no guarantee that the vacillating Chinese General would not repeat the same treacherous course once more. Furthermore, Japan must demand justice from China for the violation of the Tien Tsin treaty and disregard of her disavowal of Corea and request the Corean Government to fulfill its duty as a nation of the world. With these ends in view and in the face of several thousand rioters and the 2,000 Chinese soldiers of uncertain temper to land some 5,000 troops in a country on the verge of anarchy is by no means to be considered as an improper action on the part of Japan.

In this war Japan has to stand a severe test. She has little to gain for herself, even if she secures final victory. But she must fight—fight for the independence of Corea, enforcement of justice, the right to change her own civilization, and the promulgation of science, liberty, and civilization on the Asiatic continent. Should "various powers unite in condemning Japan" as the Chinese Emperor imagines they will, for this her just and noble effort? No doubt China, as against Japan, possesses enormous odds both in population and resources. However, if it is to be the divine will that the just should conquer the unjust, if the modern art of war has any advantage over the obsolete, if Asia is not doomed to remain in darkness, Japan will win the final victory—the victory through which the liberation of the Corean Kingdom shall be effected.

In conclusion we Japanese can say as President Lincoln said in 1863: "Upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted upon military necessity, [we] invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God." R. WATANATE.

TURNS ON THE GAS AND EXPIRES.

Domestic Troubles Lead to the Suicide of Mrs. Louise Bergenthal.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Louise Bergenthal was found dead at her home, No. 681 Twenty-ninth street, this afternoon. She was the wife of Henry Bergenthal, Superintendent of the National Distilling company, and was well known in German circles. Bergenthal and his wife, it is alleged, had frequent quarrels. They had one Friday, and he left the house saying he would not return. The neighbors today notified the police Mrs. Bergenthal had not been seen since Friday, although her house was open and her book and needlework on the front porch. The house was searched and the woman found in her room dead. Two gas jets were open and it is believed she committed suicide in a fit of despondency.

James O'Rourke, who lives at No. 119 Twenty-ninth street, claims that while asleep on his porch last night some one took a pocketbook containing $1,005 from his coat pocket.

GETS REAL REST AT GRAY GABLES.

Cleveland Looking After Only the Most Urgent Business.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—President Cleveland, Col. Lamont, and Dr. Bryant today inspected the improvements which are being made upon the ground around Gray Gables. Laborers are preparing to improve the soil so that it may be used for agricultural purposes. Private Secretary Thurber, who is at Marion, said today: "I hope the President will be enabled to remain here through September, perhaps into October; he needs the quiet and rest and the recreation is beneficial." When asked as to what business is being transacted here Mr. Thurber replied: "Only the most urgent and that which cannot be delayed until later. A few recess appointments are being made, going through the regular channels of the executive department at Washington from here. My mail here is large; everything is being done to give the President a real vacation." Col. and Mrs. Lamont and daughter and Dr. and Mrs. Bryant and daughter took luncheon with Mr. and Mrs. James E. Powers of New York at Plymouth Park, their summer home on the Wareham shore. Secretary Herbert steamed away on the Dolphin today. The Benedicts also left today, sailing west on their yacht Oneida.

CHARGES MADE AGAINST CORRIGAN.

Fact Admitted by an Attache of Satolli's Home in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—That charges have been made against Archbishop Corrigan concerning his opposition to Mgr. Satolli was admitted at the Papal delegation here today. The admission did not come from Mgr. Satolli himself, but from a member of his household who has been thoroughly conversant with all that has transpired and that it has been discussed in the Satolli home. This attaché read over the articles published concerning the charges against New York's Archbishop and merely said: "That charges have been preferred I know to be true, but more than that I cannot say." In the absence of Mgr. Satolli and Dr. Papi the attaché had no authority to speak for them. Mgr. Satolli and his Secretary, Dr. Papi, are in Philadelphia, and will not return until late Monday night. But the admission of the person who answered the correspondent's call today indicates the delegation has full knowledge of the charges against the Archbishop.

IS BRIGHT FOR JAPAN.

INDICATIONS POINT TO ITS SUCCESS IN THE WAR.

W. F. McLean, Editor of the "Daily Telegraph" at Hongkong, Arrives in Chicago from China—With Him Are Dr. W. E. S. Fales, French Consul at Amoy, and Mrs. Fales, Who Has Been Acting as Correspondent for American Papers—Their Views on the Imbroglio.

The editor of the Hongkong *Daily Telegraph*, together with an American newspaper woman and the French Consul at Amoy, arrived in Chicago yesterday direct from China. The party is stopping at the Auditorium. William P. McLean is the editor, Dr. W. E. S. Fales is the Consul, and his wife, known in literary circles as Marguerita Arlina Hamm, is the American newspaper woman. She says she has been correspondent in China, Japan, and Corea for the *Weekly Times* of London and several American papers. The party left China the latter part of July and is en route to Washington. According to their testimony China has not much to brag of in the way of an army, while Japan is well equipped.

Editor McLean expressed his views on the Chinese-Japanese imbroglio as follows:

"Without doubt had China and Japan contented themselves with the fighting machines already available in the respective countries and were they allowed to fight the issue out between themselves this war would last for at least a couple of years to come, or until one or both nations became bankrupt. Japan recognizes the gigantic task it has undertaken and also that its present forces are not sufficient to successfully invest Peking. It has over 30,000 in Corea and along the Chinese border, but the farther its forces advance the more determined will be the opposition of the enemy. Consequently after having practically secured Corea, and that too in spite of all the difficulties that the latter people could place in their way, they find their army insufficient to advance on the Chinese capital. The sullen resentment of the Coreans has also of late taken active form, and armed bands, many hundreds strong, are joining the Chinese troops in their endeavor to drive the Japs back. Japan is in a quandary and is looking abroad for help, not in the shape of men or money, for it has sufficient of both, but in warlike material. It is looking to this country for dynamite guns and is prepared to pay unheard-of sums for this most terrible of all fighting machines. Should it succeed in securing even a couple of these guns and bring them into action the war would not last six months, for the havoc which they would work in the compact masses of the main Chinese army would so demoralize the Mongolians that it is doubtful if they could ever be brought to face the enemy again.

On the Road to Peking.

"Late telegrams report that the Japanese have secured a landing in the vicinity of Port Arthur, the headquarters of China's maritime power, and if these rumors have any foundation in fact the road to Peking lies before them, for a force of 10,000 men and a couple of dynamite guns would be quite sufficient to cut through and scatter to the four winds all the legions that China could put into the field. If the Japanese do not succeed in getting these guns and no foreign power interferes, the Chinese will eventually drive them back not only out of Corea and all other points at which they have secured a landing but fairly into the sea. At the present moment Japan has a splendid little army, while China has practically none, but the raw Mongolian recruit takes kindly to war when he is fed and there's any chance of loot, and it will not be long before the hordes which Li Hung Chang is pushing on to meet the hated and despised barbarians from over the water will be knocked into shape and become a formidable foe. Japan knows this, and in consequence is straining every nerve to push on the war while China is in its present condition. It was caught napping, but is now pouring out its wealth, and as the safety of many of the leading men in the country depend upon its judicious application the chances are that it will be well and profitably expended. The Japanese brought the war about and must be held responsible for it. They were exceedingly lucky to get out of the "Kow Shing" incident as they did, but the affair taught them a lesson they are not likely to forget. Right or wrong, however, we cannot but admire the pluck, dash, and patriotism of the people and that these qualities did not take some shape other than engaging in a crippling and unprofitable war. The people have developed too quickly and their conduct can best be compared to that of a spoiled child."

Chinese Army a Myth.

In giving her views in regard to the Celestial army as compared to that of Japan Mrs. Fales said:

"The Chinese army is a myth, except that portion of the imperial division which surrounds the Emperor and the Empress Dowager and the Dictator Li Hung Chang. Li has probably fifteen thousand troops. These I have seen and they are wonderfully well drilled. A few of them were lost, I believe, on the Kow Shing, probably about five hundred. There are at the greatest count about ten thousand in the Imperial City. The Viceroy of Canton has about five hundred properly trained men and perhaps forty thousand coolie servants who imitate the regular officers and soldiers. Some of the maneuvers are really laughable to a 'foreign devil,' as the Chinese call us. Many of the men have no arms at all and those who do, have guns which have been discarded by the European nations and sold to the government through the Mandarin squeeze system at half rate. By this money-change the Mandarin makes a big percentage and the Mongolian government gets taken in.

"The fortifications at Canton are purely artificial. For instance, in the forts there are guns which have not been cleaned for years, and which if ever used would kill more of the loyal soldiers than the enemy. The condition of the ammunition is such that it could not possibly be used to advantage. Many of these soldiers are never paid, and they often steal the ammunition and sell it to buy food and clothing, so you can understand to a certain extent why it is that the Chinese are so unpatriotic. There are about 80,0000 soldiers said to exist in the province of Fukien, but this is also a polite extravagance of the Chinese. There are perhaps about 1,000 regular soldiers and the commanders of the camp draw the salaries for the 80,000, and when the date comes round for parade they hire all the coolies in the big cities, mafoos, cooks, barbers, and street musicians to act as soldiers. Some carry tin cans filled with a horrible acid, others carry flags with long dragons on the tops, and still others have banners on their shoulders telling all about the greatness of the army. This howling mob makes as much noise as possible, screeching and screaming, and according to Chinese notions this helps to drive the enemy away.

Corean Army Ludicrous.

"The Corean army is even more ridiculous than the Chinese, for here there are even more eccentric customs. The costume of the Corean soldier, if not anything else, would keep him from being a good fighter. His hat is heavy enough for three ordinary men to carry on their backs, his boots have three soles to them, and he wears as many coats one on top of the other as his pocket-book will allow. The Coreans are a cowardly race, and their soldiers are no exception. There is hardly a division in the whole army which can be trusted to face the enemy and keep up a steady fire. Contrary to both these conditions the Japanese army is well-nigh perfect. That which I have seen marches and countermarches and carries out the accepted military tactics like machine work. They are brave and patriotic, unmercenary and economical."

Dr. Fales being an official of the French Government in China could not express his views as to the Chinese army as compared with that of Japan. He spoke interestingly about the causes which led up to the war, however. Here is what he had to say:

"There are many causes of the present trouble which exists in the Orient which seem to be unknown to the American public. During the entire century there has been great commercial rivalry and antagonism between the Chinese and Japanese in Corea. It has grown more intense in the last twenty years and has expressed itself in riots and bloodshed, murder, and assassination on both sides. Corea is an agricultural country and exports large quantities of cereals. Of these 90 per cent go to Japan and only about 7 per cent to China. The Chinese not satisfied with controlling their own trade wish to control that with Japan also. At one time they controlled it almost altogether, but the Japanese have made steady progress, and now control it in the main. The Chinese in resisting them were aided by the Corean authorities, while the Japanese were favored by the Corean people.

"The second cause lies in the great fisheries which are located off the eastern and southeastern coast of Corea. The fishermen of all three nations find employment there and most of them go upon Corean territory to sell and preserve what they catch. The Chinese fishermen have long been in the habit of assaulting the Japanese, destroying their smacks, and even burning their little settlements. This condition of affairs has grown steadily worse and has wrought up public feeling in Japan to a considerable extent. In addition to this the Corean government has farmed out its customs for the last ten years to the Peking government so that the treaty ports and the entire commerce of the kingdom are under the control of the imperial maritime customs. It does its work well, but it has aroused the enmity of the Japanese, who believe that it favors their rivals in trade and at the same

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Persons leaving the city during the summer can have "The Tribune" forwarded to them to any place in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address may be changed as often as desired.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY NO. 35, K. T.—Sir Knights will assemble at the Asylum Monday, Sept. 10, at 12:30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Frater, E. F. Danke. WM. JOHNSTON, E. C.
GEO. L. WARD, Recorder.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1894.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Travelers who may have difficulty in getting THE TRIBUNE from agents of the Union News company after Sept. 1 are requested to communicate with the publication office. Please mention date and train particularly. These complaints, when duly verified, will be forwarded to the proper railroad officials and action will be asked for. Agents of the Union News company now exact 300 per cent profit on the Chicago papers, and also insist upon returning 50 per cent of all the papers they take, although many of those returned have been sold and read once or oftener. This unfair policy THE TRIBUNE will no longer tolerate.

CHICAGO recognizes the claim that all burnt out communities have on its substantial sympathy.

IS IT possible anybody is so base as to put in circulation stories reflecting on the integrity of the whisky trust?

FOR a man who is not in business Mr. Platt probably gets more free advertising than anybody in New York.

IF it would put a stop to the New York *Herald's* caterwauling the government might send a warship or two to China.

THE abundance of good Republican Gubernatorial timber in New York is what stumps the political managers just now.

HEREAFTER every timber town in the Northwest should have an artificial lake with an island in the center and an ice-house on the island.

FROM Mr. Pullman's testimony as to the assets of the Pullman company the tax assessor can obtain many useful points for future reference.

MR. MACVEAGH'S speech will be more interesting when it gets beyond the tory stage of political history and comes down to the mugwump period.

THERE was a strike of non-union carpenters in New York City last week. It differed from the ordinary strike in the particular that the men simply quit work.

ANARCHIST MOWBRAY'S return to Europe in disgust may have been hastened by the discovery that he wasn't much of a curiosity in this country. They make Governors here of worse cranks than he.

AN additional incentive for the Southern States to take some prompt and radical measures for the suppression of lynchings and the restoration of the authority of law is contained in the foreign dispatch which states that an English commission is to make an investigation of mob outrages in that section. As a matter of course the commission will be powerless to stop these outrages or to interfere with them in any way, but it may create a public sentiment and affect investments in a manner that will be felt in the South.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is of opinion that the man in the gallery at Central Music Hall in this city who notified Mr. MacVeagh that it was of no use for him "to square Grover," stated a great fundamental truth in a nutshell. It is of opinion that it will be impossible to square Grover for trying to put a barbarian back on the Hawaiian throne; for appointing Van Alen to a foreign mission in consideration of his $50,000 subscription to the Democratic campaign fund; for consenting to the alliances of Democrats and Populists in order to secure his own election, which imposed upon the people such calamities as Waite, Altgeld, and Lewelling; for his denunciation of trusts while his administration was conniving at a bargain by which $35,000,000 has gone into the pockets of a trust; and for shirking his duty and permitting a bill to become a law which he had admitted was a fraud. Considering all these things the *Press* says: "The one thing that all his experience seems to have brought to this stolid man is the idea that he could take the government offices and buy with them enough Congressional votes to pass a pet bill through Congress. That is the sum and substance of the results of the twelve years' schooling of this man since he left Buffalo. After the amazingly stupid outcome of all this teaching it was not a rash statement for the man in the Chicago gallery to claim that 'you can't square Grover' with this Nation."

MR. ABRAHAM W. HARRIS of Providence, R. I., made to the National Association of Steam Engineers, in session last week at Baltimore, a statement of several useful facts in regard to petroleum. In the ruins of Nineveh evidence has been found that the inhabitants of that ancient city knew of its existence, and 500 years B. C. the oil wells of Upante yielded a commodity that was used in lamps and called "Sicilian oil." As early as 1833 Prof. Silliman Sr. described a petroleum spring in the County of Allegany, N. Y., but as late as 1859 petroleum had no certain market nor determined value in the United States, and the first day's production of the first well "broke the market." This well, situated at Titusville, Pa., yielded only 25 barrels per day, and the first flowing well was struck in June 1861, giving 300 barrels per day. In 1862 oil was almost valueless, selling as low as 10 cents per barrel, and not infrequently was allowed to run to waste because of the scarcity of packages or tanks in which to store the product. In 1872 "The Southern Improvement company" entered the field and the Standard Oil combination gradually was developed later. Petroleum is found in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, California, Canada, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, San Domingo, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Russia, and many other European countries. "In fact, it is found in all parts of the globe." The Bradford oil-producing region includes more than 65,000 acres, and contains about 8,000 producing wells, with a daily yield of 70,000 barrels. The daily demand for petroleum is 55,000 barrels.

MASON HAS FUN WITH MACVEAGH.

It took Mr. MacVeagh something like two months to prepare the scholarly essay which he read at the Central Music Hall meeting two weeks ago. His entire summer vacation was spent in elaborating that important state paper. Mr. William E. Mason has had but two weeks in which to think out his reply to it, yet the last speech is better than the first. It is full of brightness, while no one has hinted that Mr. MacVeagh's oratory possesses that quality. The reader of Mr. Mason's speech is not left in the least doubt as to what he means on any point. The reader of Mr. MacVeagh's essay is in doubt on about every point except tariff reform.

Mr. Mason made some good hits which tickled his audience greatly. Said he: "Mr. MacVeagh must have smiled somewhat to himself in the quiet of his study when he wrote himself down as the people's choice when the merest tyro in politics in Illinois knows he is not the people's choice but Hopkins' choice." Mr. Mason made much sport of Mr. MacVeagh's anglomania. Said he:

We are notified by the Democratic papers that the language of that speech is pure English. This is probably true. It is also true that the politics therein expressed is also purely English. The words "Tory" and "Liberal" occur in his speech quite as often as the words "Republican" and "Democrat," and a brief reading of his speech might confuse an ordinary person to know whether he was a candidate for the House of Lords in England or the Congress of the United States, or whether the speech was delivered on State street in Chicago or in Piccadilly or Whitechapel in London.

Referring to Mr. MacVeagh's elaborate explanation that the nomination cost him nothing Mr. Mason says:

The "panting public" is no doubt interested to know that he did not—he says—pay his own hotel bill, and is still in the dark as to which one of the City Hall funds it was taken from.

Mr. Mason not merely pokes fun at Mr. MacVeagh. He puts to him some pertinent questions, which it is to be hoped he will find time to answer. One of these inquiries relative to the candidate's business position regarding trusts is as follows:

Is it not true that your business house, with your knowledge, consent, and approval, declines to sell certain brands of cigars unless the dealer agrees to sell them at a price not less than that fixed by your house? Is it true that the price of sugar in your house is fixed each day by telegraph by the sugar trust, and that you are under agreement not to sell to any merchant unless he agrees to retail it at a price equal to or greater than the price fixed by you? These questions I ask respectfully and in good faith, and they are based upon information received from reputable merchants, whose names can be had if desired.

Mr. MacVeagh reminds Mr. Mason of "the Colossus of Rhodes, not so much on account of his greatness as his ability to straddle" the silver question. His ambiguous position thereon is sharply criticised, his free trade fallacies exposed, and his unwillingness to indorse the President's course in suppressing Debsism is indignantly rebuked. What Mr. MacVeagh calls "an industrial contr oversy" Mr. Mason describes rightly as "a controversy between law and order on the one side and violence, arson, and murder on the other."

Mr. Mason's speech is an excellent antidote for the MacVeagh one, assuming that the latter is strong enough to do any harm. If the candidate makes more addresses in this city doubtless Mr. Mason will show up their weak points promptly and unsparingly.

THE COREAN WAR.

The *North American Review* for September contains a little symposium on the pending war between Japan and China which is of more than ordinary interest because of the official station of those who have contributed to it. They are Augustin Heard, United States Minister to Corea; S. W. Stevens, Counselor of the Japanese Legation at Washington; and Howard Martin, ex-Secretary of the Legation at Pekin. Mr. Heard's sympathies are with China in this struggle. He sets forth that Japan already controls a predominating interest in the commerce of Corea, and that she has the monopoly of transportation and of certain classes of the revenues, and that she has always been ambitious to get control of Corea in order to still further extend her commercial and industrial interests. According to his statements the Japanese seized upon certain religious troubles in Corea as a means of extending their influence with a large faction of the people known as the "Men of the Eastern Religion," and that the Japanese Minister had ingratiated himself with the members of this faction and used them as pawns on the board for the extension of Japanese influences. This year the religious movement was revived and became such a menace to the Corean Government that the latter turned to China for help. China, although she had yielded up some of her sovereignty and allowed Corea to make independent treaties with other powers, has always been anxious to repair this mistake, and when Corea called for help she responded promptly, her action in a sense having been forced by Japan's interference in the domestic affairs of the Coreans. According to Minister Heard the Japanese are hated by the Coreans, as they know they intend to conquer and reduce them to subjection, and while the Japanese protest that they desire a peaceful settlement of the questions at issue they have been preparing for war for a long time and are bent upon conquest—an outcome which Minister Heard regards as a national calamity.

Counselor Stevens and Secretary Martin take a different view of the situation. Mr. Stevens holds that the Japanese are not responsible in any way for the war. Both China and Japan have conquered Corea many times and both have been recognized as suzerain powers. The Japanese now claim that this suzerainty lapsed long ago and that China abandoned all claim when it consented that Corea should make treaties which virtually asserted her independence. Notwithstanding this condition of things the Chinese have persisted in playing a rôle in Corea which menaced Japanese interests and the interests of other nations having commercial relations with it. When the revolt broke out the Chinese Government quickly sent troops there and the Japanese Government did the same, as its interests are greater than those of China. Japan invited China to join her in instituting reforms, but the only reply she received was a demand for the withdrawal of the troops, which Japan naturally refused. According to Mr. Stevens Japan has no designs upon the independence of Corea, but wants to help the Coreans to secure it. Secretary Martin confirms the statement of Mr. Stevens and says that the success of Japan means reform and progress while the success of China would mean a return to superstition and ignorance, and that the conflict is one between modern civilization and barbarism, the one power upholding the law of nations, the other the idea of a vassal State. Mr. Martin also confirms Mr. Stevens' statement that the independence of Corea has been practically admitted by China in her treaties and diplomatic representation. To overcome this China has been guilty of exactions against which Japan is now making armed protest. As to the relations of foreign powers to the struggle Mr. Martin says:

China's exactions, Russia's ambitions, Great Britain's objections, are all old stories to the public. It is certain that the last two great powers are watching developments with jealous eyes, for the seaports of Corea are to each much coveted prizes. Russia is impatient to secure on her seaboard a desirable terminus for the great "Trans-Siberian railway," instead of that now contemplated at Vladivostock, a port closed by ice four months of the year, and she is prepared to go to every extent to prevent any interference by Great Britain or any other power, if such interference conflicts with her interests. I am not sure that she has not stirred up the present strife that she might fish to her own advantage in troubled waters.

Reading the statements of these partisan witnesses between the lines it is evident enough that the pending war is one of conquest. Even Mr. Martin says: "England dreads any territorial aggrandizement for Russia, the probable result of a continued struggle, and I believe her already indirect effort to bring the war to a close will be followed up by earnest endeavors to induce the United States or Germany to arbitrate. Japan undoubtedly has her eyes on Corean territory, though her war-cry is 'reform.'"

FOREST FIRE WASTE.

The losses by the recent terrible forest fires in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan have not yet been accurately determined, but it is probably within bounds to say that they will aggregate between ten and twelve million dollars and that the loss of human life will be between six hundred and seven hundred. This is a terrible outcome of carelessness and neglect, for it is daily becoming more and more apparent that this wholesale destruction was due to these causes if indeed it was not due also to the effort of timber thieves who have been despoiling the public domain to cover up their depredations.

In a paper read before the American Forestry Association Gen. C. C. Andrews of St. Paul recently estimated that the annual forest fire losses were about $25,000,000, his estimate being based upon official reports made to the Department of Agriculture. This is absolute waste and total loss. It is the cutting off of that amount of material from our timber supply which annually is decreasing from natural and industrial causes, and besides it is exposing arable land to drought by removing the natural protection of springs and water courses. Reckless cutting has done much to reduce the supply, but during the last two or three years criminal carelessness and willful neglect have conspired to despoil the forests and have been terribly successful. Fires have been started by a locomotive spark, by brush clearers, or by hunters and campers who have not extinguished their smoldering fires. A breeze kindles them, and in a dry time they start upon their destructive career and no systematic effort is made to stop them. At last the breeze develops into a gale and the fire into a widespread conflagration, which gets beyond all possibility of control, involving not alone millions of acres of trees, but farms, houses, mills, lumber camps, villages, towns, and human lives by hundreds.

There is no good excuse for this. Reasonable precautions might be taken in time to prevent this destruction, and should be taken under State and national regulations. Gen. Andrews' proposition was that the government should adopt the European system of forest inspection. He says: "In these carefully managed forests underbrush is not allowed to accumulate, and it is the underbrush that helps most to carry forward the flames in our Western forests. In some places openings are left, so as to limit the spread of fire, should one start. Each district is in charge of a forest inspector and is carefully patrolled." The European forests are small as compared with ours, especially those in the Northwest, and it might not be possible to apply the system all over these vast areas, but certainly the small forests in the Eastern States could be adequately protected and even a partial system in the Northwest would be better than no system. In any event the lesson of the last two weeks ought not to be lost. It is time for the organization of forestry associations with ample powers. There is no good excuse for this annual waste of timber, not to mention the dreadful loss of life and property which these fires entail.

THEY DEMAND "NATIONALIZATION."

The British Trade Union Congress, sitting last week at Norwich, England, made a demand similar to that which the socialistic element has imposed upon many of the labor organizations of the United States. By a large majority the delegates declared that in their opinion "it is essential to the maintenance of British industries to nationalize the land, and the whole of the means of production, distribution, and exchange."

The resolution takes in nearly everything in the shape of property, real and personal, in the British Isles. It takes in all land, even that which is devoted to forest growth and to residence purposes, because such land is essential to the production of trees and houses. It includes mining lands as well as those which are agricultural, all the factories and workshops, the railroads, street car lines, wagons, and other conveyances, and the stores and markets, since those are means of distribution and exchange. Broadly, therefore, the proposition is to "nationalize" everything in the shape of property and the energies which produce it. It must be concluded that by "nationalizing" the members of the congress meant that all is to be the property of the nation, none of the individual.

The resolutions do not state whether it is proposed to take out of the hands of the present owners all their property by the process of confiscation or to pay them for it. Probably there is no serious thought of buying it with good money or with bonds to be redeemed in good money. The thoroughgoing Socialist does not propose to pay for anything, but to take it on the theory that all individual possession is the result of robbery, and he would apply the rule to the working man or woman who has saved a few pounds or dollars by strict economy with no more compunction than in the case of the noble to whose ancestor lands were donated by a monarch for military or other service. So it needs not to ask how these fellows propose to acquire title for the State in the property now owned by individuals. They want to rob, not to purchase.

If they should undertake to accomplish by an interior rising what Billy the Norman did by an invasion from without they probably would find an uphill job before them. Doubtless they might succeed in involving the land in civil war and reproducing the horrors of the French revolution of a century ago. They might kill off all the nobles and gentry and reduce all the merchants and shopkeepers as well as manufacturing employers to the condition of paupers living by the grace of the republic. And what then? The reign of terrorism, while it lasted, would be far less endurable to the masses than their present condition, and even the bosses of the movement would have no assurance of continuance of authority or life from one day to another. No one need doubt that amid the turmoil the process of production, which these fellows demand shall be "nationalized," would be reduced to a minimum, as they were in France. Under the new conditions the people would not work as they do now. Production would run behind consumption till the surplus was exhausted and then the great majority would suffer under unequal distribution to favorites by the demagogues who happened to be on top for the nonce. The farce would be ended by the discovery that it was absolutely necessary to furnish to exertion the old stimulus of ownership, as only that or the lash would suffice, and the use of the whip on the required scale soon would result in death to those who wielded it.

The attempt to actualize the demand for this "nationalization" in the British Isles might result in these and kindred horrors there, because the owners of property other than household furniture, clothing, etc., are in a minority. But there it could not be accomplished without great bloodshed, and here not at all. The owners of property, and those who are interested in having them retain ownership till parted with under peaceful conditions, are in the majority in the United States, and all effort that might be expended for "nationalization" would be wasted, with probably more suffering to those who strove for it than to those resisting the movement. The experience of the Anarchists who tried to boss the railroads a few weeks ago may be cited as a faint indication of how they would fail in the attempt to boss things on the more comprehensive scale.

The fellows who agitate for these things are the demagogues of the labor movement. They draw pay from the actual toilers on pretense of considering the matters which would be for their good, while they are much worse enemies to the toiler than any of the employers are alleged to be. If the workers would let the agitators go about their business and put into the savings bank the money they now pay out for the support of the walking delegate and labor orator they would put themselves on the path which leads to improvement in condition, and that along which many of the employers of the present day have graduated out of the ranks of labor in the recent past.

AN INCONGRUOUS DEMOCRATIC MEETING

The Democratic campaign in Georgia was opened in Atlanta Friday night with speeches by Speaker Crisp and Secretary Hoke Smith. In one respect the meeting was a unique one. Crisp came out flat-footed for free silver, while Hoke Smith scored free silver as a dangerous Populist doctrine and warned the Georgia Democrats against it. Crisp said:

While not professing to understand the question fully in all its bearings, I have always been in favor of the free coinage of silver—I am in favor of it now. I believe the fears of our friends who oppose it are largely imaginary, and I believe the enactment of such a law would afford great relief to the people of the country. So feeling, I need not say that to me personally the result of the vote on free coinage of silver was a great disappointment. This question is not settled.

Secretary Smith, on the other hand, bore testimony against the free coinage of silver and 50 cent dollars in the following vigorous fashion:

It is evident that silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1, if unlimited coinage were attempted in this country must either flood our mints with enormous quantities of silver, which would at once depreciate the value of our money, or it would be coined only in reasonable quantities, and this could not substantially affect the mercantile value of the bullion throughout the world. In either event we would be forced to the exclusive use of a dollar worth only a little more than half the present dollar. It would cause the settlement of all contracts at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar. It would require the reorganization of all prices to be adapted to the new depreciated currency. It would compel a change of all legislation in fixing salaries. It would necessitate the entire readjustment of the private and government business of the United States to meet conditions caused by a degraded dollar. The confusion incident to such changes could scarcely be described. Commercial disorder, business wreck, and ruin must at once be precipitated. No panic from which our country ever suffered has been comparable to the one which would be inflicted upon the industrial interests by such action.

Widely apart as the Speaker and Secretary were on the coinage question, they were as one in favoring the abolition of the tax on State bank issues, Smith because of his desire to placate the free-coinage men and Crisp because of his desire to get back to Congress. It was a spectacle of two political demagogues playing into the hands of the voters. The only difference between them is that Hoke Smith is in office but might be chucked out of it by Cleveland if he had favored free silver, while Crisp wants a reëlection to his present office, and therefore was for free silver, though professing that he did not understand the question in all its bearings. As a matter of fact this was simply hedging, for Crisp is too intelligent a man to believe in free silver. He only wants to be reëlected and he saw no other way to that result than to declare his belief in an issue in which he does not believe, assuming that he is an intelligent man. The Atlanta meeting shows to what straits these two prominent politicians have been reduced.

SENATOR DUBOIS' POSITION.

Senator Dubois repudiates the interview with the Washington correspondent who made him say that he and some other Republican Senators from the Rocky Mountain States would go over to the Populists if the Republican party did not declare for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. He says that men who join the Populists to help the free silver cause make a serious mistake because that party "is an irredeemable paper money party. That is its goal." That is what THE TRIBUNE has said often in its warnings to the men who caught by the shimmer of free silver run off after the Populists.

THE TRIBUNE is glad to learn that Senator Dubois is going to stick to his party, but it thinks he is utterly mistaken when he says he believes the Republican party will come out squarely in 1896 in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. He says if it does not take that position it will lose all or nearly all the Rocky Mountain States, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. Did Senator Dubois ever stop to think that a declaration in favor of free coinage in 1896 would defeat the Republicans in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, the New England States, and New Jersey? Would it be politic to throw away their electoral votes to secure those of the trans-Missouri States? The thirty millions of Republicans east of the Missouri are not going to make all their States Democratic to oblige the small number of Republicans west of the river, who are clamoring for something that would not benefit them but that would harm everybody else.

The Republicans east of the Missouri are amenable to reason. If Senator Dubois can produce any arguments which will convince them that the free coinage of silver will not be ruinous to the interests of the country they will do what he wants them to. As yet he has brought forward neither facts nor reasons to change their belief that free coinage would Mexicanize the currency. They will not do anything which will debase the money of the people, even though as a consequence they should lose every State.

THE TENNESSEE LYNCHING.

It is matter for general congratulation that the people of Tennessee are at last waking to a realization of the fiendish cruelty, injustice, and barbarity practiced by the lynchers at Millington, who, in connivance with the officials having the victims in custody, deliberately shot six negroes charged with barnburning. The black victims of this foul and horrible assassination were not caught in the act of perpetrating the crime charged against them. They were only suspected of it and they submitted quietly to arrest. Had they been disposed to escape they could have done so, as the six were only guarded by two officers. They went along without any resistance, content to submit their cases to the courts, when they were set upon by an armed mob of fifty white brutes and were riddled with bullets.

This brutal and cowardly assassination has roused a feeling of horror among all decent people in Tennessee. The State has offered a large reward for the apprehension of the murderers, the grand jury at Memphis has returned an indictment against four persons connected with the killing, and prominent citizens of that city have raised a handsome sum for the relief of the families of those who were murdered. It is too early to predict that justice will be done in this case, but if the murderers are not sent to the gallows or to the penitentiary, if this horrible crime is allowed to go unavenged, this crime which the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* truthfully calls "an act of cold-blooded, brutal, devilish atrocity that makes every nerve writhe with horror and the heart sick with loathing for the bloody beasts who committed it," then Tennessee must not complain if the whole civilized world condemns her and holds her in utter detestation. The crime wa wholesale assassination without the shadow of excuse. Officials of the county were in collusion with the cowardly brutes who committed it. Now let us see if the State authorities and the courts have power enough to vindicate justice, and if there is sufficient strength in public sentiment to enforce compensation for this horrible murder. If not then Tennessee will suffer and will have only herself to blame.

SENATOR DUBOIS of Idaho is quoted as saying that the people are losing daily "through the demonetization of silver, through the taking away of one-half the money of the country, through the steady, constant, never ceasing contraction of the currency." Either Dubois does not know what he is talking about or he deliberately misrepresents the situation. At the end of June, 1878, the total amount of money in the United States was reported as $766,253,576, of which nearly 730 millions was in circulation. There were 16,269,079 silver dollars, but only 1,209,251 of these were in circulation, all the rest being locked up in the Treasury, and the only gold in circulation was about 25 millions on the Pacific coast. There was nearly 61 millions of subsidiary silver, 54 millions of which was in the hands of the people, but outside of this there was practically no gold or silver in their hands except the small amounts that might be held by importers. The total circulation per capita was stated as $15.32. Now the stock of money considerably exceeds two billions, of which 1,646 millions are in circulation, the per capita being nearly $24. This "money" includes 500 millions of gold and about 420 millions of silver dollars, there being sixteen times as many silver dollars as sixteen years ago. Besides that we have 147 millions in Treasury notes issued against silver purchases of the last four years, and all the silver dollars that are in the Treasury are represented by silver certificates in the hands of the people. That is "contraction" with a vengeance. Senator Dubois should have his attention called to these facts and then be obliged to answer truly if he was aware of them at the time he made the statement referred to. If he did know the facts he deliberately has falsified for the purpose of gaining votes for "free silver" at about double its actual value. If he does not know them he is an utter ignoramus in finance and should be required to go to school for a while before he again undertakes to talk about money, which he untruly alleges to be in a process of "steady, constant, never-ceasing contraction."

THE Viking ship deserved a better fate than to be lost in the Chicago River.—*Brooklyn Standard-Union.*

Dry your tears. The Viking ship was not lost for a single minute.

ISN'T there some other formula by which the President of one country can address the President of another country than "Great and good friend"?

EDITOR DANA'S attention is called to the fact that the Hon. Sorden Lister is a Democratic candidate for Circuit Judge in St. Joseph County, Ind.

THE Rev. Sam Jones admits that under certain circumstances he would deliberately hunt a man down and shoot him, and claims the Lord would forgive him for the murder. It is possible, therefore, that Mr. Jones carries about his person a more deadly weapon than his tongue.

PROF. SWING may be right in thinking angling a cruel sport, but he will not deny that he fishes for men.

THE accident that happened to the Viking ship the other day will be attributed by the English to its blahsted centerboard.

NEWS from the Lake Minnetonka region is to the effect that Mayor Hopkins' foot is much better.

AS TO that phenomenal pacer, Robert J., there is some curiosity to learn the rest of his name.

THEY come in trios. Week before last it was the Vanderbilts. Last week it was the Astors. This week——?

THE Diamond Match company very properly consoles itself with the reflection that its pine lumber would all have been burned sooner or later, anyhow, and the company intended it should be.

IN behalf of the suffering broom-corn crop it is respectfully represented to the esteemed weather clerk that one week of rain at a time is enough.

A NEW candidate for public favor, the *Golden Magazine*, has made its appearance in New York. Even from the point of view of the prejudiced silverite there is nothing yellow about its literature.

IT looks as if Senator Cameron's Presidential boom had taken a header.

DURING his voyage on the ocean we trust Chairman Wilson has been able to retain his views as to the Senatorial sugar policy.

Workingmen Are Thinking.

Pittsburg *Gazette*: This is a question which every wageworker in the land is turning over in his mind and those who have not reached a satisfactory conclusion will doubtless do so before November next. If they are able to perceive a general improvement in the business of the country they will naturally look for the better conditions promised them in their own particular vocations as a result of tariff reductions. If the millions now idle are not provided employment and if wages are to be still further reduced to those who are at work, they will conclude that the present Congress has not been legislating for the United States, whatever other countries it may have helped.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"Shaft No. 2" is a sensational melodrama built around a thunderbolt by Frank L. Bixby, who evidently has had considerable experience in the use of the saw and hammer and who might be expected to feel at home in the electrical department of a physical laboratory. As a dramatic effort it shows evidence of having been written almost anywhere except in a library where, until a few years ago, it was generally supposed that stage litérature had its origin. Its chief aim—and one entirely satisfactory to the crowded galleries of the Haymarket—was to effect the destruction of a villain by means of a stroke of lightning, and to this end it rehearsed a conventional story which involved a true-hearted mine superintendent, who was inventing an electrical machine, upon the success of which depended the future prosperity of himself and sweetheart. An explosion in a coal mine, realistically accomplished, acted as an appetizer for the more hearty food in course of preparation. Then a tranquil scene was shown in which the inventor was discovered at work in his laboratory muttering how he would kill any man who tampered with his beloved machine. Villains prowled about in the gathering darkness, for by this time the thunderstorm was brewing. Forked lightning shot across the sky and thunder pealed. Then the villain entered the laboratory, chloroformed the inventor, and with fiendish deliberation destroyed the machine. The deed was accomplished, the villain stepped out in the darkness, stretched his hands heavenward, as all villains do, and muttered "'Tis done." Suddenly out from somewhere—it was too quickly accomplished to detect its source—flew a white spark and the villain fell dead, while a terrific thunder peal rolled out his dirge. It was excellent electrical engineering but hardly dramatic genius. Later the hero was accused of murdering the villain and the galleries nerved themselves for a "real" electric execution, but they were disappointed, for the whole matter was explained at the critical moment and the hero and heroine were married just as they are in any conventional melodrama. Frank Losee was a manly hero and Miss Jessie West a sweet and womanly heroine. J. E. Gilbert was the conventional villain and J. F. MacDonald was excellent in an eccentric Irish rôle. The dialogue was divided among so many minor characters that the contribution of each to the general talk was almost infinitesimal.

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It is interesting to observe how much is taken for granted by the audiences which patronize the outlying theaters, and to what extent thinking people—it is to be supposed they make use of the faculty—are imposed upon by such plays as "The Temptation of Money," which is now in evidence at Havlin's. The piece is a fair example of the prevailing realistic sensational melodrama. As a representation of life which it purports to be it does not contain one element of truth. Human motives and the mainsprings of human action evidently never entered the minds of its authors—the bills say the effort required two minds. Its trite plot rehearses the conventional tale of pointless villainy and absurd heroism worked out with grewsome details which happily belong to the melodramatic stage and not to real life. Yet a canvas trolley car, a palpable illusion suspended upon a wire overhead track and operated by an army of sturdy roustabouts, plunges through a canvas drawbridge, past which a canvas boat is dragged, and these impositions will serve to keep alive a play which without them could hardly be expected to last through its first presentation. The audience at Havlin's presumably was familiar with trolley cars and drawbridges, for it has them in unlimited quantities in every city, yet applauded these absurd representations to the echo and bore the dramatic part of the performance with fortitude as a necessary evil. Not content with the mechanical contrivances, the two minds which evolved "The Temptation of Money" dragged in a chair such as is used in criminal executions in New York, a grewsome sight which pandered only to a depraved taste. How great was the imposition the audience should realize when the heroine burst breathlessly into the room to stop the execution of the hero at the last moment. Such chambers are not open to the general public, particularly in New York State. At Havlin's last week an entertainment was given made up of tinkling songs, dances, and a certain kind of rough harmless humor. It was merely broad caricature designed to tickle the risibles rather than to appeal to common sense. It had the advantage of being honest to its purpose and therefore it was to be tolerated. Such plays are as far above melodramas of the class of "The Temptation of Money" as the humor of a Joseph Jefferson is above that of the two variety actors who amused at Havlin's a week ago.

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A profusion of palms and other potted plants, a whirl of electric fans, and the call of the ice water boy marked the reopening of the Schiller for its season's career last evening. The house looked fresh and inviting, and the audience, which was large, seemed to appreciate the efforts made for its comfort. The play was the Hanlon brothers' mechanical and pantomimic spectacle, "Superba," an entertainment unique and diverting in its way and so different from what is ordinarily expected on the stage that it quite baffles description. It is by no means new to Chicago, although it gives evidence of having undergone great alterations for the present season. The fairy tale of the good and wicked Queens, the gentle and sweet maiden, and the mischievous Pierrot is merely a subterfuge for uniting a long list of illusions and specialties which were generally excellently accomplished. Illusions form the substance of the piece and they vary from familiar tricks, such as decapitation and dismemberment, magic disappearance, etc., to new and intricate illusions. The specialties comprised some daring acrobatic feats by the Schrode brothers, four in number, excellent grotesque tumbling by Charles Guyer, a clodoche quadrille and electric dance by the Filippi family, descriptive ballads and character songs by Miss Julia Mackey, and soubrette work by Miss Bonnie Goodwin.

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Zaltán Dôme, whose engagement to Mme. Lillian Nordica was announced in THE TRIBUNE yesterday as having taken place at Bayreuth, is a Hungarian by birth. Destined for a military career, he left the military school shortly after having discovered his voice, and devoted himself to the calling of an artist. After a course of study in both Vienna and London he made frequent appearances at Covent Garden in baritone rôles. In 1893 his own conviction that he possessed a tenor and not a baritone voice was confirmed by Prof. Sbrigia of Paris, who, it will be recalled, made a tenor voice of the baritone Jean de Reszke. Under this master Zaltán Dôme met with a success which enabled him to make his first appearance as a tenor in the rôle of Parsifal at the recent Bayreuth Festival.

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"Hoss and Hoss," the farcical piece which for a number of years served as the medium of Reed and Collier's rough fun, has undergone the vicissitudes of new management and a new company and is now being presented much as it used to be in form at the Alhambra Theater by a company headed by Jacques Kruger and Charles Aldrich. The specialties have been changed and brought up to date, but for the most part they are commonplace. Credit is to be given for some excellent dancing, however, and one or two new songs, which have the ring of popularity. In the cast are Hugh Ward, Harry Crandall, Thomas Evans, C. J. Clark, Miss Kittie Clark, Miss Clarise Palmer, and others.

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William Morris, who headed the first cast which presented Fulda's drama, "The Lost Paradise," in Chicago, is now the star of a Frohman company in the same piece at the Lincoln Theater. Mr. Morris' rendition of the rôle of the factory superintendent is weakened by excessive mannerisms which are rapidly injuring his abilities as an actor and which, unless speedily corrected, will seriously impede his future work. Miss Etta Hawkins, the only remaining member of the old company, still plays the rôle of Cinders. The support is only fair.

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Farce and extravaganza conquered over unfavorable atmospheric conditions last evening. In spite of the threatening weather sweltering humanity filled the Chicago Opera-House to its limit and applauded "Aladdin Jr." to the echo. The spectacle is now in its fifteenth week. At the Grand Opera-House "A Milk White Flag," which began its second week, was equally well received by an equally uncomfortable, perspiring audience. The only change in the performance was the substitution of Robert A. Roberts for Newton Chisnell in the rôle of the spurious corpse and the appearance of the latter as the Army General.

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Cora Beckwith, the swimmer, had the advantage over the crowd at Frank Hall's Casino yesterday. She floated easily on her back all day long in the large tank of water in the lower corridor and managed to keep reasonably cool, while the mass of people about her struggled for air and comfort. If she keeps afloat eleven hours each day seven days longer she will receive a sum of money which will keep her in ice-cooling drinks and palm leaf fans for the next six months. The all-day vaudeville bill at the Casino has undergone the usual weekly change and is still up to its standard.

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The hot, sultry weather yesterday increased the number of visitors at the Masonic Temple Observatory and Roof Garden. The program was an improvement upon what is generally offered at that place of amusement. Its best features were the Bison City Male Quartet, which gave some entertaining selections, the Ammons-Cleriss Trio in a musical skit called "Fragments," and Miss Madaline Franks, a serio-comic vocalist. The two electric scenic theaters are still in operation.

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In the first production of O'Keefe and Wales' comic opera "Athenia," which will take place at McVicker's Theater this evening, the leading soprano rôle will be created by Miss Electa Gifford, whose field hitherto has been confined to concert work. Miss Emily White, who was to have undertaken the part, withdrew from the cast. In the emergency Miss Gifford, fortunately just returned from an out of town engagement, agreed to impersonate the titular rôle on exceedingly brief notice.

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Sam T. Jack's extravaganza company which has been appearing in a down-town theater in a new burlesque called "The Bullfighters" began the new week at the Empire yesterday with a matinée. Miss Emma Warde, attired in the gay costume of a Spanish matador, sings the principal songs—hence the name of the piece. A vaudeville bill and a series of living pictures divide the time with the burlesque.

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A special performance of the melodrama, "In Old Kentucky," was given at the Columbia Theater last evening. Edward Harrigan, supported by his own company, will take possession of the theater tonight for a week's engagement, during which he will present his last play, "Reilly and the 400." It will be the comedian's first appearance in Chicago in five years.

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The Lily Clay Burlesque company began the week at Sam T. Jack's Opera-House yesterday in a mixed burlesque and variety program in which the inevitable living pictures have a place.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Five productions, some of them of real dramatic import, and two revivals are scheduled for this week. At Abbey's tomorrow night Francis Wilson will enter the arena and do battle for the comic opera championship now waxing so furious on the upper Rialto. He will depend for success upon "The Devil's Deputy," the music by Jakobowsky, the libretto being from J. Cheever Goodwin's pen. Mr. Wilson will assume the rôle of Melisson, an innkeeper.

Since branching out as a star Mr. John Drew has confined himself to light comedy rôles. At the Empire Theater Tuesday night both he and Miss Maud Adams will essay serious parts. For Mr. Drew's third annual engagement in this city under Charles Frohman's direction Mr. Henry Arthur Jones' four act play, "The Bauble Shop," has been selected. Its original production was had in London at the Criterion Theater.

The return of Mr. A. M. Palmer's brilliant corps of players to Palmer's Theater next Saturday night will meet with a warm welcome from those interested in something a little better than the average theatrical traveling combination affords. "Blue Blood," by Augustus Thomas, the first production of the season, will enlist the services of C. W. Couldock, Wilton Lackaye, Maurice Barrymore, E. M. Holland, and others.

Tuesday night there will be a change of bill at Daly's. "A Night Off" will be retired in favor of a revival of "7

FIND GOODS IN A BARN.

ENGLEWOOD AND HYDE PARK POLICE DISCOVER $2,500 WORTH.

Located by the Confession of a Man Arrested for Stealing a Rig—Police Do Not Give Out Names—Chief of Police of Temperance Evanston Said to Have Been Found Drunk—Young Haggermann Charged with Much Wrongdoing—Other News of a Local Nature.

The Englewood and Hyde Park police yesterday afternoon stumbled on a barn filled with goods the ownership of which is somewhat clouded in mystery. Some days ago an unknown thief while on Lake avenue near Fifty-fifth street saw a horse hitched to a handsome surrey. The fellow took it and drove west on Fifty-fifth street and was soon lost to view. The owner reported the matter to the Hyde Park police and a search commenced which resulted in the arrest Saturday night of a man whose name the police refuse to give. He was locked up at the Hyde Park Police Station and yesterday morning made a confession. On the information thus secured the police went to a house near Wright and Sixty-third streets, where they succeded in getting a portion of the stolen harness. Then they went to the barn in the rear of a vacant house at No. 6722 Bishop street. They had been told the barn was used as a "fence" for an organized gang of thieves and that if they were careful in approaching the place they might be able to apprehend some of the robbers. The barn surrounded the barn. Then Lieut. Musser in citizen's dress entered the door. The barn was found to contain furniture of all descriptions cleverly covered by paper. Chairs and tables were piled up in great number. Nearly a dozen trunks were found. Some were open, showing handsome silks, satins, and plush goods, and women's finery. Handsome boxes of handkerchiefs and other stuff lay about, while several trunks were empty, showing the contents had been disposed of. Many of the trunks bore express tags, showing they had been shipped from other points to Chicago, while several had Chicago names and addresses painted on the sides. Astonished at the unexpected condition of things, the police made a rapid investigation, which resulted in the capture of two men. The Englewood patrol-wagon was called and while one of the prisoners was taken to the Hyde Park Station the other was removed to the Fiftieth Street Station. Both were found in the barn, but the police refuse to give their names. Lieut. Musser, after making a hasty inventory of the goods, decided to move them to the Englewood Police Station and three patrol-wagons were called. They were not large enough to take the stuff found in the building, and so the order was countermanded and two officers were detailed last night to watch the goods and to arrest any person who might enter. Close by the police arrested two men named Special and Kenny on suspicion of knowing something about the place, and they were taken to separate police stations and locked up. Both denied knowing anything about the barn or goods. Some of the officials think the goods are stored there and that they are the property of the owner of the building and barn—W. N. Sumner. Others say it is a "fence." In the meantime Sumner could not be found and that theory tested. The neighbors tell strange stories about the place. They say a number of negroes and white men hang about and make it their headquarters. Almost every night, the people say, a lot of stuff is taken into the barn, and it is claimed that at 2 o'clock last Thursday morning two loads of stuff were carted away from the barn. Lieut. Musser said last night the contents of the barn were worth fully $2,500.

THEY SAY CHIEF CARNEY WAS DRUNK.

Temperance Evanston Shocked by Allegations of Two Detectives—A Denial.

The Evanston City Council will now have another investigation to make. John Carney, the Chief of Police, it is claimed by two detectives, was found early Thursday morning on the principal business street of the city in a state of helpless intoxication. Detectives W. H. Bishop and A. F. Buck are the men who say they found him and Chief Carney denies the allegation. Mayor Mann is away on his vacation, but the members of the Police committee say an investigation will be made and that the invest gating committee probably will be appointed at the next meeting of the Council, which takes place tomorrow evening. The story of the alleged drunk has created a sensation in the model temperance town. Chief Carney always has been an active agent in ferreting out and bringing to justice all violators of Evanston's prohibition law. The Chief furthermore is a quiet, dignified man of few words, and, during the twenty-five years he has been connected with the department, from the time he constituted the whole force, no such thing has been whispered against him. It simply is unaccountable to Evanstonians. It was nearly 1 o'clock Thursday morning when Chief Carney got off the electric car at Davis street, the last car out that night. It seems he started east on Davis street, although his residence is on Maple avenue, several blocks to the west. The Chief went just one block when it appears he sank to the sidewalk. Detective Buck came along in a few moments and was going to run him in, when his associate, Detective Bishop, came up. The prostrate man was aroused and the first thing he asked was where he was "at." The detectives say he told them to call a cab, which was done, and he was bundled in and sent home. It is said that the Chief was seen by half a dozen men to leave the car and pass up Davis street. Chief Carney, however, denied the affair, but would say nothing further. It is said certain parties in Evanston, enemies of the Chief, will take this opportunity to attempt to have him removed. Burglaries have taken place in the town frequently of late, even in broad daylight, and it is asserted the Chief is incompetent. Detectives Buck and Bishop, who found and sent him home, were members of the Veteran Protective Agency, a detective association formed a fortnight ago to protect residences and business property in the place. It is claimed, had the police force been competent, the detective bureau would have been unnecessary. The thieves have even operated in the churches. Frequently, during services Sunday and at other times, worshipers have lost property left in halls and vestibules, and complaints became so general that finally the First Baptist congregation put the janitor on patrol duty during services. Then each church took similar steps, and the petty thieving in the sanctuaries was stopped.

MANY CHARGES AGAINST HAGGERMANN.

Young Philadelphian Wanted in Several Cities—Arrested Here.

In one of the damp cells beneath the City Hall, on a bed of straw, lies the wayward son of a highly respectable resident of Philadelphia. The young man is charged with being a thief, a burglar, and a knave. He is wanted by the police of several cities. Should he be convicted of half the crimes with which he is charged he will be gray-headed before he views the light of day as a free man. Benjamin Franklin Haggermann is the name of this young man and his father is a broker who lives at No. 1239 Marshall street, Philadelphia. Benjamin, it is said, graduated from the high school of the City of Brotherly Love with distinction and honor. After this he attended an Eastern University and in due time completed his education to the pride and gratification of his parents. After leaving school, however, Benjamin fell in with a set of fast young men and began to sow wild oats at a pace that attracted much attention. When the sire cut off the supply of cash last summer Benjamin went to Texas and stopped for a time at Fort Worth. Shortly after his appearance in Fort Worth there were several burglaries, with which, it is claimed, young Haggermann was connected. He left that city at once, when suspicion was directed to him, and turned up in Kansas City. When life became too warm, from a police point of view, for him at Kansas City he left suddenly for Chicago. He arrived here about Aug. 25 and took lodgings at the Groveland Hotel, Groveland avenue and Thirty-first street. At high noon the last day of August, it is said, he left this hotel and left behind him a board bill of $50. It is charged also that he took with him a diamond pin valued at $150 and a revolver belonging to W. W. Somers, the proprietor of the hotel. The theft was reported to Inspector Shea, and Detective David Elliott was placed in charge of the case. At midnight Saturday Detective Elliott arrested Haggermann at the Hotel Normandie, Michigan avenue and Twelfth street. Among the effects of the young Philadelphian were found a gold watch, a diamond bracelet, and a ring which, it is said, had been stolen from the residence of J. L. Bennett, No. 300 Chestnut street. The value of this property was $300. Detective Elliott is confident Young Haggermann has been guilty of other crimes in Chicago. He said the police of Kansas City, Fort Worth, and other cities in the Southwest have been making inquiries for him. He is 25 years old, has dark hair and eyes, has a smooth face, stutters when he talks, and has no eyebrows. He was identified yesterday by the proprietor and clerk of the Groveland Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—B. F. Haggemann, arrested in Chicago for alleged burglary, is a son of Emil Haggermann, No. 1320 Marshall street. The family came here recently from Chicago and are in fair circumstances. The father is an invalid. He says his son recently went to Chicago to establish a school to cure stammering. Why he should have got into trouble is something the father cannot fathom.

SALOON FIXTURES DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Seipp Brewing Company Loses $8,000 in a Supposed Incendiary Blaze—Insured.

Fire destroyed a large quantity of saloon fixtures owned by the Seipp Brewing company, and stored in a building recently put up for the purpose at Twenty-sixth and Cottage Grove avenue, yesterday afternoon. The blaze was first seen by some small boys who were playing in the vicinity. It is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Within a few seconds it started the fire broke through the walls at several points and burned fiercely. A dense black smoke enveloped the whole building and interfered seriously with the work of the firemen. A decided odor of burning oil added to the suspicion that the fire was the work of incendiaries. That a large amount of adjoining property was not consumed was due to the work of the firemen, who fought a stubborn battle for almost an hour in clouds of suffocating smoke and in the face of intense heat. The building was about 150 feet square and one story high. The outside walls were covered with sheet-iron and the roof with gravel. The firemen were obliged to cut through the roof before any headway could be gained against the blaze, which was spreading rapidly and threatened the long row of frame buildings that connected with the main part of the brewery. On the north side of the burning building was a two-story cottage, which was saved with difficulty. The heaviest loss was in the stock stored in the building. At least twenty complete sets of saloon fixtures were destroyed. They were second-hand goods, which had been seized by the brewing company for bad debts. The loss will be $8,000; fully insured.

HE DISCUSSES THE "PROBLEM OF LIFE."

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham Shows the Lessons in Disasters.

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham preached at the Fulton Street M. E. Church last night upon the "Problem of Life." He said in part:

"One of the greatest problems of human life is the problem of evil. The philosophy of calamities. In the early ages it was believed that each district or locality had its presiding deity. At times the pagan god of the neighborhood was thought to have become unpropitious after a series of misfortunes attended a man, and he would cross the hills determined to move away from the domain of his ill-luck, hoping in the new community to find a more favoring providence. It would seem as if America during the last year had come under the frown of an unpropitious djety.

"It is said that the tide of immigration has turned back ward over the sea. The depression in trade, the stagnation in commerce and manufacture have been followed up by widespread labor discontent and insurrection, coal strikes, and then the great railway conflict. All these have been intensified by the drought. Bright fields arrayed in living green have been stricken and withered and palsied as by the hand of death. Entire localities, refreshing and beautiful other summers, this season have been baked well nigh to a crisp with the burning sun, the air filled with dust, and the fields with desolation. The parched earth and the withered trees prepared the way for the latest great catastrophe of fire. The forest fires of the Northwest have been a culmination of sorrows, because they have resulted in a wholesale destruction of human life. The widespread loss of life is the very climax of calamity, and yet it is upon the heavens of the darkest night that the brightest stars shine out."

CAMERON PILFERS HIS BENEFACTOR.

Charge Against a Telegraph Operator Arrested in Helena for Gotham Police.

Through the efforts of Inspector Shea an alleged thief who, it is charged, stole $1,600 and a suit of clothes in New York, was arrested in Helena, Mont., last week. The man is J. D. Cameron, a telegraph operator. A month ago Cameron was penniless and homeless on the streets of New York. He met, by chance, L. J. Howell, whom he had known as an operator years before, but who had amassed a fortune. Howell took pity on his old friend.

"Come right along to my house," said Howell, "and I will give you a good suit of clothes and take care of you till you get a job."

Cameron accepted the invitation, and it seems pretended to be greatly affected by his old friend's kindness. That night, however, while his friend slept, Cameron, according to the charge, arose and stole $1,600, a suit of his friend's clothes, and some jewelry. Then he fled. The Chicago police were notified from New York. Last week Inspector Shea learned through his men that Cameron had been here, but had gone to Helena. He notified Superintendent of Police Byrnes of New York and as a result the operator was arrested in Helena. Yesterday Detective McCaffrey of Mulberry Street Police Station, New York, arrived here on his way to Helena to take Cameron back to New York.

Boat Excursion Season Ends.

Nearly all the excursion steamers, except those engaged on regular routes, will go out of commission today. A few of the smaller boats running to the government pier from the Lake Front will be in service the rest of the month. Although yesterday morning was favorable for lake trips none of the excursion steamers had many passengers when they left for Milwaukee, St. Joe, and Michigan City. The old Chief Justice Waite has again changed hands, having been sold by W. A. Paulson and others to Jackson & Murray, a real estate firm, which gives in exchange suburban lots near La Grange.

Proofreaders Criticise Dictionaries.

The Chicago Proofreaders' Association met yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel and discussed a paper which was read by Henry R. Boss entitled "About Dictionaries." Mr. Boss said few of the dictionaries kept up with the progress of the language, and suggested that the publishers issue supplemental pamphlets giving new words which are constantly being coined. An amendment to the constitution was adopted admitting copyholders to associate membership. Election of permanent officers was postponed for one week.

William Kamp Breaks His Neck.

Patrolman Donovan of the Central detail, at 4 a. m. yesterday, found William Kamp of No. 183 Huron street lying in the basement area at the northeast corner of South Water and Lake streets. The man was unconscious. At the County Hospital it was found that Kamp's neck was broken. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon he died. It is supposed that while drunk he fell over the railing into the basement and broke his neck. He was unmarried and 28 years old.

J. P. Magner Dies in a Barn.

J. P. Magner, 38 years old, a coachman, was found dead in Fernando Jones' barn, at the rear of No. 1834 Prairie avenue, yesterday morning by G. W. Castone, Mr. Jones' coachman. Magner had been out of employment for some time and had been drinking heavily. He is supposed to have died from acute alcoholism. A Coroner's inquest will be held today.

Samuel S. Rowe Found Dead.

Samuel S. Rowe, No. 208 La Salle avenue, was found dead in his bed at 7 a. m. yesterday. A physician gave the cause of death as heart disease. Rowe was a commission merchant at No. 125 South Water street. He was 58 years old and had been a resident of Chicago for many years.

Visit our sale folding beds at half price. A. H. Andrews & Co., 215 Wabash.

M'NALLY MUST FIGHT.

WITHDRAWAL OF ASAY IN FIRST DOESN'T LEAVE CLEAR FIELD.

Thiele Wants the Democratic Nomination for State Senator and Appears to Have the Backing of Hopkins—Do Not Expect to Beat Republicans in Third and Fifth Districts—Chicago Carpenters Favor the Study of Political Economy—Meeting of Hebrew Republican Club.

The withdrawal of W. C. Asay as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Senator in the First District does not mean that Thomas J. McNally will not have a contest. Senator Thiele of the Fifth Ward wants to go back to Springfield again, and has decided, it is said, to contest with William Buoinger for the Fifth Ward delegation. There are indications that Mayor Hopkins favors Thiele's nominations.

The Democrats do not expect to elect a Senator in either the Third or Fifth Districts. A. J. Toolen and Assistant City Prosecutor Redfield are after the nomination in the latter district. The Seventh is also a district that is so strongly Republican there will be no fight for the Democratic nomination for Senator. Ex-Ald. O'Brien seems to have everything his own way in the Ninth and in the Thirteenth Joseph P. Mahoney has apparently scared off the "Billy" Loeffler faction. Ex-Superintendent Burns, who resigned his place on the Halsted street bridge to become a candidate, seems to have been left out in the cold. James F. Gleason is slated for the Fifteenth District nomination, John Gaynor, the Seventeenth, and Ald. Stanley Kunz, the Nineteenth. Ex Ald. Ernst and O. D. Swearingen are mentioned in the Twenty-first and John F. O'Malley will be nominated in the Twenty-third, hands down. The Mayor is for him. Contests will be made only in districts where Mayor Hopkins has a strong opposition. It is understood the city administration has selected Bryan Conway of the Fifth Ward and Stephen D. May of the Second as the candidates for the Lower House in the First District. There are five or six other candidates after the nomination, among whom is Sol Van Prang. James McAndrews has been called off in the Second District, and the City Hall will nominate Sherman P. Cody of the Tenth Ward without trouble. Alex J. Jones is the candidate of the Mayor in the Third District, and will not have a fight. Michael McInerney has gone to Ireland, and does not want a renomination in the Fourth. Two men will be nominated, but it has not been announced who the favorites of the Mayor are. Four years ago Murphy, Mat Butler, Ed Condon, and Thomas Byrne, the contractor, are mentioned. If the latter wants a nomination he will have no trouble in getting it. If Robert Redfield does not get the nomination for Senator in the Fifth he will be highly pleased with the House nomination. So will Mr. Toolen. John Hartley and Patrick White are mentioned. Only one man will be named in the Sixth. Herman Alschuler of the Twenty-fifth Ward and J. Lyons are aspirants. Clayton E. Crafts will be renominated in the Seventh without opposition. It is understood. There is trouble in the Ninth District over the House nomination. The Standard club of the Tenth Ward wants to run that end of the town so far as Democratic politics are concerned and has put up M. J. Maloney. He is not acceptable to the Mayor, who wants a man named Walsh. Adolph J. Sabath and Vaclav Medlak aspire to a nomination. Two candidates will be named in the Standard club officers say if Maloney is not nominated the organization they represent will bolt the ticket. Joseph Schwad, a lawyer in the employ of the city, wants the nomination in the Eleventh and will probably receive the support of the City Hall. S. S. Brewer and Fred Eidred are mentioned. Henry P. Carmody will probably be renominated in the Thirteenth. It is said his brother is supporting one of his opponents. The other nominee will probably be Simon Schaeffer or Robert Brown. George McConnell, M. J. O'Brien, John T. Fleming, and James McGinley are mentioned in the Fifteenth. It is understood O'Brien prefers to go back to the City Council next spring. W. T. Burke is slated for one of the nominations in the Seventeenth. He has served a couple of terms in the House. Joseph A. O'Donnel will probably be his colleague. O'Donnell, it is said, wants to go to Springfield again, as there is no vacancy on the bench in Cook County in sight. Peter J. Ellert seems to have the inside for the Nineteenth District nomination. His competitors are Pat Nash and James Fitzsimmons. Benjamin Mitchell is working for the nomination and may get it. Capt. James H. Farrell will probably be given the nomination in the Twenty-first District without a contest, and Thomas H. Cannon, a newspaper man, and W. H. Lyman are the slate nominations in the Twenty-third. The conventions in all the districts in Cook County will be held next week.

WANT TO STUDY POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Chicago Carpenters Will Ask National Convention for One Evening a Month.

The delegation of Chicago carpenters which will go to Indianapolis to attend the National Convention of Carpenters to be held there Sept. 11 will bring before that body resolutions passed by the local council Saturday to the effect that one night a month be set apart by each council for the discussion of political economy. This is considered an important step by labor leaders, as it will place the carpenters in a position to decide on a line of political action.

"The object of this resolution," said J. J. Linehan last night, "is to solidify the carpenters in some political party. In all labor bodies heretofore there has been a division among the members because of lack of knowledge. In election time they have usually split up and voted different tickets, according to the conviction of individual members. There are Democrats, Republicans, Single Taxers, and Socialists in each trade union. Should the resolution be adopted by the national convention it may change all this. At these monthly meetings the different isms will be given a chance to explain their policies and their advantages. It will give the trade unionists an opportunity to solidify and vote the ticket which will in their estimation prove most advantageous to the labor movement."

WEARIED OF DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

The Rev. Dr. Baur Addresses Northwest Hebrew Republican Club.

The Northwest Hebrew Republican club held a meeting at No. 495 West Division street last night. Speeches were made by A. C. Findling, President of the club; J. Kolb, Emil Kohn, the Rev. Dr. Baur, D. J. Becker, A. Saltzer, and J. Zisson of Indiana. Dr. Baur was formerly a member of the Democratic party, but wearied of its false teachings, and so announced himself. The club now has 800 members who are active in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards. The club is only eight months old, but made its power felt in the last municipal election. The officers of the club are: A. C. Findling, President; H. G. Silberberg, Vice-President; N. Fregenbaum, Financial and Corresponding Secretary; L. Grossman, Recording Secretary; M. S. Rieger, Treasurer.

POLISH REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Delegates Elected by the Sixth Ward Club —Speeches in Their Native Tongue.

The Polish Republican club of the Sixth Ward held a meeting at No. 3239 Laurel street last evening. Frank J. Palt presided. The meeting was attended by about 300 Poles, who wildly cheered the Republican doctrines expounded by Leon M. Wild in their native tongue. Delegates to the Polish Republican League were elected as follows: Leon M. Wild, Anton Buzkiewitz, Frank J. Palt, and Val Bykowski. The election of club officers was postponed until the next meeting.

Officers of Hebrew Republican Club.

The Seventh Ward Hebrew Republican club met at Metropolitan Hall yesterday and after indorsing the entire Republican ticket elected the following officers: L. Pishofsky, President; Abe Kallish, Recording Secretary; Sam Striletzky, Corresponding Secretary; and S. B. Panama, Financial Secretary.

Tim Ryan Indorsed.

The Austro-Hungarian Democratic club of the Fourth Congressional District, at a meeting held yesterday, passed resolutions indorsing T. E. Ryan for Congress.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Prosperous Season for Boats.

Lake traffic last week became itself again. Stories of biggest cargoes and reports of new boats to be built were again in order. Vessels which had not been in service before this season were put in commission, and at last the entire lake fleet is engaged. Coal shipments out of Buffalo increased materially and lumber rates from Duluth jumped up 12½ cents. The most striking feature was the ability of vessel-owners to hold together throughout another whole week in the deadlock with the soft coal shippers from Ohio ports to Duluth. That vesselmen could hold together for twenty-four hours has been seriously doubted, but now they have held firmly for two weeks. Predictions are freely made that the coal companies will surrender and pay 50 cents to the head of Lake Superior early this week.

From the determination with which they fight the advance there is a suspicion they have the assurances of a break in the ranks of vesselmen as soon as a good excuse is offered. The deadlock must be broken, apparently, by Wednesday. Until that time any forecast of lake business is quite impossible, for the whole situation hangs on what may be done at Cleveland. It is certain the Chicago grain trade hangs by a thread and anything that throws a large supply of boats into the market will instantly break rates back to a cent a bushel. The combination of the lines by which east-bound traffic is divided between them in fixed ratios has ended all talk of cut rates, and that traffic has a stability which it has not possessed hitherto for many years. Shipments for the week were:

Place.	Flour—brls.	Flour—sacks.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Pt Huron	.....	.....	.....	122,310	49,158
Milwaukee	.....	.....	25,000	.....	.....
Erie	6,925	27,093	.....	15,000	.....
Buffalo	10,524	89,901	313,989	742,968	991,291
Ogdensb'g	775	.....	60,000	50,000	93,343
Kingston	.....	.....	37,497	.....	.....
Totals	18,324	116,994	436,486	974,578	1,073,792

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal shipments for the last week were 50,100 tons. No increase is expected right away.

DULUTH, MINN.—Shipments for the week were: Wheat, 1,650,000 bushels; lumber, 4,000,000 feet; flour, 205,000 barrels; ore, 60,000 tons.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 9.—Shipments for the week were 8,715,000 feet of lumber and 600,000 shingles. During the same time 4,315,000 feet of lumber was received here by water from Cheboygan and Lake Superior ports.

Big Cargo of the S. S. Curry.

The big steel steamer S. S. Curry arrived at South Chicago at 7 o'clock last evening with the banner cargo of the great lakes. It consisted of 5,117 net tons of iron ore, in addition to fuel, and came from Escanaba. The Curry drew 18 feet 2 inches, which is possibly the deepest draft any lake steamer has ever been loaded to. Notwithstanding this the tugs landed it alongside the dock of the Illinois Steel company, where it is hoped the record for rapid unloading will also be broken today, for the operations are like those of a well-oiled machine. The largest cargo for lake vessels until now has been that taken by the steel steamer Maritana from Escanaba to South Chicago and was 4,774 tons, on a draft of 17 feet 6 inches. The Curry's big cargo is but a forerunner of what ordinary steamers will carry when the twenty-foot channel between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo is completed, as at most four years is said to be all that will have been built for the future when there will be plenty of water, rather than for the present shallow lake channels.

Big Steamers in Collision.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Sept. 9.—The wooden steamer Robert Mills and the Union-liner H. J. Jewett collided at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon near Waugoshance light, in the Straits of Mackinac. The Mills was seriously damaged and was run ashore. The Jewett's steel hull had apparently suffered no injury, and she went on her way. The collision occurred in the thick fog which hung on the lake. The Mills was bound up with a cargo of coal and the Jewett had package freight and grain from Chicago to Buffalo. The Mills passed Mackinaw City at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and the Jewett reported here at 6 o'clock, over three hours after the collision. The wrecker Favorite, with steam pump and diver, has been ordered to the Mills. The injured boat is owned by Mills & Co. of Buffalo, and is a large-sized wooden steamer.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 9.—Steamer Lake Michigan cleared this morning after being detained two weeks in replacing broken shaft.

Vessel Movements.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Morley, Ewen, Maumee Valley.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Up—Worts, Schicluna, Melbourne.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Arrived—Cadillac, Ketchum, Becker, Aberdeen.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Johnson. Cleared—George Hadley, Superior, light.

EAST TAWAS, MICH.—Arrived—Nipigon. Cleared—W. H. Stevens, Duluth.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Arrived—Vance, Tuttle. Departed—Kershaw, Ironton, Moonlight, Marquette.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Williams, Mingoe, Michigan, Rust, Hutchison. Cleared—Coal—Cleveland and consorts, Roby, Milwaukee.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Sawyer, 8 a. m.; Foster, 8:30; Schroeder, 11: Moore, 2 p. m. Up—Olga, Clara, 1 p. m.; Hinton, 3:30.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Cleared—Hesper, Shenandoah, wheat, Buffalo; Hundred Thirty-three, Doty, Jeanette, London and consort, Palmer, Vega.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Fort, Sicken, Tempest, Grace Whitney, Bradley and tow, Aztec, Zapotec. Canisteo and tow, A. A. Parker, Bredon. Cleared—Coal—Tom Adams, Port Arthur; Mont Blanc, Marine City.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Boston, 9:50 last night; Sachem and consorts, 11; Hall and consorts, 10 a. m.; Fairbank, 10:30; Manitou, 11:10; Fryer, 11:30; Sheldon and consorts, 1 p. m.; Ira, Marion, 5; Yuma, Jewett, 6. Up—Starke, 11 last night; Drake, 12:30 a. m.; Colborn, 4; Nebraska, 8:30; Milwaukee, 10; Frost, 10:10; Boo Voyage, 11:30; Pilisbury, Buell and consorts, 12:40 p. m.; Commerce, 12:50; Robert Mills, 1:20; Hudson, 3:10; Conemaugh, 3:40; Neosho, 4:40; Fitzgerald, 5.

Down—Yuma, Jewett, 6; Pabst, 8. Up—Manitou, 5:30; calm, foggy.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Gilbert, 10 last night; Craig, midnight; Lake Michigan, 9 a. m.; Pressley and consort, 1 p. m.; Marina, Northern Queen, 3; C. B. Lockwood, Idaho, 4; Maine and consorts, 5; Eddy, 6:30. Down—Inter-Ocean and consort, 11 last night; Wallula, St. Lawrence, midnight; Wright and consort, 2 a. m.; Lewiston, Fay and consort, 3; Griffin, Northern King, 4; Bannockburn and consorts, 5; Spencer and consort, 7; H. S. Pickands, 8; Republic, Madagascar, 1 p. m.; Ward, Briton, India, 2; City of Genoa, Rosedale, 3; Northwest, 4; Losco, Vulcan, 6.

Up—Nimerch, 7; Lyon, Gilchrist, 8; Nimick, 9. Down—Italia, 7; Arnold and consort, 8.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Clyde, 9:20 last night; McVittie, 10:20; Pioneer, 11:10; Joliet, 1:10 a. m.; Minch, 2; Matoa, 4; Samuel Mitchell, 4:30; John Duncan, 4:30; Peck, 5; Toltec, Mixtec, Wissahickon, 6:20; Mariposa, 6:50; Owen, Michigan, Nicholson, 7:20; New York, 7:40; Nyanza, 8:50; Arabia, 9:20; Dyer, Roman, Runnels, 9:30; Corsica, 10:40; Corona, Tecumseh, 11; Cormorant, Wall, 11:20; Merida, Niko, Churchill, Seneca, 1:40; George Johnson, Wenona, 12:40 p. m.; Ionia, 3:20; Kaliyuga, Fontana, Grover and consort, 3:30; Myles, 4:30; Panther, Massasoit, 4:40. Down—Flint, 9:20 last night; Hartwick (wood), 11:30; Glengarry and consorts, 4 a. m.; Topeka, 5; Chemung, 6; Pueblo, 7:40; Schlesinger, 9; Viking and consorts, 10; Norman, 11:30; Davidson, two Wallaces (sailed), 12:30 p. m.; Lindsay, 1:30; Washburn, Harlem, 1:10; Alva, 2; Gartwick (steel), 3:30; Pope, 4:30; Mahoning, 4:40; Wawatam, 5; Olwell, 5:10.

Up—Livingstone, 5:50; Tampa, 6; Kelton and barge, 7:10; Bentham, Owen, Sauber, 7:30. Down—Badger State, 7; Russia, 7:30; Plankinton, 7:40.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Kalkaska, 10 last night; Topeka, midnight; Pueblo, 1:10 a. m.; Pahlow and consort, 2; Viking and consort, 3; Schlesinger, 3:40; Norman, 3:40; Lindsay, 7; Davidson, 7:30; Olwell, Washburn, 8:40; Alva, 9:30; Pope, Wawatam, noon; Badger State, 1:30 p. m.; Russia and raft, 2; Mahoning, 2:10; Plankinton, 2:30; Thompson, Sweepstakes, Corisande, Rice, Fedora, Algonquin, 5; Erin, 5:30; Sawyer and barge, 6:10; Smith (arrived), 6; Omaha, 7; Maritana, 7:10; Eddy, 8; Business, (arrived) 9. Up—Caledonia, 11 last night; Pathfinder and consort, 11:30; Egan, Progress, midnight; Nicol, 12:20 a. m.; Sitka and consort, 1; La Salle, Rhodes, 1:30; Pioneer, 4:20; John Eddy and consort, 4:40; Canton, 5:30; William Chisholm, 5:40; Joliet, 9; Sam Mitchell, 10:40; Saginaw and consort, 11:40; McVittie, noon; Clyde, 12:11 p. m.; E. M. Peck, 1; New York, 3; Nyanza, 3:10; Wissahickon, Charles Davis, 3:30; Roman, Arabia, 4:30; Corsica, P. Minch, Corona, 5; Merida, Dyer, 6; Seneca, 6:10; Owen and consorts, 6:30; Runnels, 7:30; Toltec and consort, 8:10; Stewart and consorts, 9.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—E. T. Judd, John Otis, M. Mills, Active, Menominee; S. K. Martin, A. Soper, Marinette; K. Lyons, M. Marshall, W. J. Carter, M. F. Butters, Ludington; Matneese, Peshtigo; G. C. Markham, R. C. Wente, Manistee; Resumption, 2:30 River; Oak Leaf, Rader; L. Grant, City of Grand Haven, City of Grand Rapids, Pine Lake; B. Barnes, Sturgeon Bay; R. A. Seymour, Chamber's Island; J. Kelderhouse, Lookout, Cheboygan; M. Mullin, Jacksonport; K. Richman, Cedar River, Sundries—Tioga, Saranac, Lackawanna, Buffalo; Alaska, Erie. Coal—J. C. Lockwood, Montealgo, Buffalo.

Cleared—Grain—Josephine, Kingston, Tuscarora, Buffalo; Langdon, Ogdensburg. Sundries—Boston, Owego, Buffalo. Light—C. Rietz, J. Mark, E. Buckley, Manistee; H. B. Perene, Glen Haven; City of Chicago, Escanaba; Sachem, Alpena; J. V. Taylor, Masonville; E. E. Thompson, Advance, Menominee; R. A. Seymour, Garret Bay; Peshtigo, Peshtigo; C. Raab, Little Bay de Noque; Resumption, Ford River.

Splendid Day and Night School.

New Bryant & Stratton Business College Building, 315 Wabash avenue, opposite Auditorium. Business, English, and shorthand courses.

Low Rate Excursion.

On the great Rock Island route to the West, Northwest, and Southwest Sept. 11. Inquire of George F. Lee, No. 401 Clark street.

HYDE PARK IN ARMS.

ITS PEOPLE SAY THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS IMPOSING ON THEM.

Deprives Them of Sleep and Spoils the Beauty of an Aristocratic Neighborhood—Evolution of an Innocent Little Sidetrack Illustrated—Spur to the Washington Driving Park the Cause of All the Trouble—Looking for a Forgotten Ordinance.

They are making war medicine all along Sixty-first street against the Illinois Central road. The trouble is that the road is using its tracks, which run along Sixty-first street to Washington Park, as a switch-yard, whereas Hyde Park people say that the road was originally granted a franchise to lay these tracks on the express condition that only passenger trains should be run over them and then only during the race season at Washington Park.

But now the nights along Sixty-first street are hideous with the pushing of box cars, the squealing and ding-donging of switch engines. It is hard for people for blocks to the north and south of the road to sleep at all and they are growing exceedingly weary of it. They claim that the road has no right to use the tracks for a switch-yard, and they are preparing to organize, see what law they have on their side, and then make a stiff fight.

The appearance of the tracks in the daytime is displeasing to the neighborhood. They are in a perpetual litter of box cars. There are great piles of timber along the line, chiefly wreckage from the World's Fair. West of Sheridan avenue there is a small mountain of the heavy ironwork from the Ferris Wheel. It has been stacked up there for months ready for shipment, but it is never shipped. People along Sheridan and Oglesby avenues object to all this. They say the tracks are a nuisance as they stand, and they break in on the harmony of the pretty houses in the neighborhood. Boarders in the big hotels which are thick in the vicinity are also exceedingly disgusted.

A Mysterious Ordinance.

The Illinois Central put its tracks through this district in the modest and unostentatious fashion peculiar to railroads. In 1885 the road, desiring to reach the Washington Park track, applied to the Village of Hyde Park for permission to lay temporary tracks along the center of Sixty-first street, agreeing to take them up early in the fall, immediately after the racing season was over. The ordinance allowing this was passed, the road laid its tracks, used them during the races and faithfully took them up. But that was expensive. So strips off the lots adjoining the streets were purchased for a right of way, and in 1886 the road again came before the Hyde Park Village Board for an ordinance allowing the construction of permanent tracks. The ordinance was passed providing, so say Hyde Park folks, that the tracks should be used exclusively for passenger trains to be run during the races. In 1888, just before Hyde Park was annexed to Chicago, the road got another ordinance through the village board. Its provisions have faded from the Hyde Park memory and there are haunting fears that it may have knocked out the passenger train clause, but the sufferers are looking up this ordinance and will find out whether they have any law behind them. If they have, a fight will be made forthwith. If they haven't—well, the road will go on butting box-cars up and down the tracks, but it will lose lots of friends in that region.

Dr. George L. Andrew, who lives at No. 6123 Sheridan avenue, less than a block from the noisy tracks, said yesterday: "Those tracks have grown to be an intolerable nuisance. They are hauling out lumber from the old Transportation Building over them and are using them to carry material for rebuilding the bridge over Midway Plaisance. The general understanding in this neighborhood is that the road was given a permit to run passenger trains only over these tracks, and those only during the racing season. That is the road's right, but lately the tracks have become a part of its switching system and they are regularly used as are the other sidetracks. The use has of late been mainly during the hours devoted to sleep and the noise is almost unbearable.

An Official's Excuse.

"One of the officials of the road was seen about the nuisance and he said that they had to do the switching in the night because the tracks were too crowded in the day time. The American people are noted for being patient and long suffering, but we think that we have had enough of this and we are going to see if it cannot be stopped."

George W. Spencer, who lives at No. 6150 Oglesby avenue, was a member of the Hyde Park Village Board when the road got its first permission. He says: "The road was first allowed to lay temporary tracks in 1885. It kept them up according to promise. Then it got an ordinance for the permanent tracks with the passenger train provision. Just before annexation there was another ordinance, but I am not sure what its provisions were. I believe Ald. O'Neill of this ward, the Thirty-fourth, is looking that up now. But anyhow the tracks are an insufferable nuisance as they are now and the people hereabouts are sick of it."

ALL DUE TO A GROUND FLOOR FLAT.

Water Ran Down on Scrub Days—Christman Arrested for Assaulting Fields.

John C. Christman, a real estate dealer at No. 176 Dearborn street, who lives at Vincennes avenue and Kenwood place, is in trouble which is the indirect result of living in a flat on the ground floor. If he had rented a second or third flat instead of the first a month ago he might have escaped a ride in a vulgar patrol wagon. Neither would he be obliged to answer to the two charges of assault and mayhem in Justice Quinn's court this morning. He is charged with assaulting John S. Fields, a neighbor. The alleged assault was committed Saturday night on the front steps of the fine flat building where both the men live. Mr. Fields lives in the flat above Mr. Christman. The trouble grew out of the fact that Christman objected to Fields' servant's method of scrubbing the back porch. He said the dirty water ran down on his premises and he wouldn't stand it. The women and servants of both households "had words" over the matter, but the heads of the families never came together until Saturday night. What happened then will be told in the police court this morning. The stories told by the interested parties differ on all important points except that all admit there was a hot f

RESULT OF STRIKE.

BUSINESS RECOVERY MORE ADVANCED IN THE EAST THAN HERE.

The Lockout Interfered with Industrial Recovery Here—Local Demand for Money as Small as It Has Been at Any Time This Summer—Stock Market Quotations Show Gains—Increase in the Speculative Interest in the Grain Markets.

Chicago is gradually coming up to the Eastern centers in business activity. In the East there is much improvement. The demand for money has increased materially, rates are somewhat firmer, and there is increased activity in many lines of trade. Manufacturing interests show considerable improvement, and all along the line there is material recovery. The wholesale trade in Chicago has been excellent, but outside of that the improvement is not so marked. The demand for money has been rather disappointing. Bankers report more loans paid up the first of this month than has been the case for several months. Loans were paid up that were bearing as low a rate of interest as 3 per cent. The demand for money now is on the whole as dull as it was at any time during the summer.

The trouble seems to be that the revival which started early in the summer received here a sharp check as a result of the railroad strike, while in the Eastern cities improvement has gone on since the early summer slowly but without serious interruption. The check to recovery which was received here has therefore put us somewhat behind the general procession, but there is no reason to believe that we will not rapidly catch up as soon as it is seen that trade elsewhere is showing materidl improvement. The bank clearings here make a decidedly satisfactory comparison with those of other cities, and that indicates that business is not perhaps as dull as it looks from the bank President's point of view. The fact that the banks are not able to lend nearly so much money as they might wish is not to be taken as alone indicating dull business. Merchants and business-men generally are doing a given amount of business with much less capital than they have heretofore been in the habit of employing. The panic taught some valuable lessons in that direction, and it is not fair to attempt to measure the volume of business by comparison of the demand for loans with the demand at former times.

The stock market has been strong. There has been much activity in West Chicago Street railroad stock and the fluctuations have been comparatively wide. The net results of the week's trading is an advance of about 4 points. The President of the company set at rest some questions by a positive statement that no new securities will be issued by the company for some time and that the present dividend rate is likely to be paid, the difference between what is paid and what is earned being made up from the surplus. He takes a decidedly bullish attitude regarding the present quotations, but quotations have not responded readily to his publicly expressed views.

The elevated securities have attracted rather more attention this week. Alley Elevated made the lowest price that it has touched, coming down to 5, but recovering again and closing at 7¾. The bonds of the company were steady at 68. It transpires that the Lake Street company has made an additional issue of bonds, but that fact has not affected quotations and the bonds are indeed rather firmer, having sold up to 88. The stock has been fairly steady, but with a rather heavy tendency. The announcement was made during the week that an assessment of 20 per cent will be called from the stockholders of the West Side Construction company, which is the corporation that is building the Metropolitan Elevated railroad. The bonds of the elevated company have been rather firmer since this call for additional funds from the construction company. The road is still some months from being completed, and it will probably be sixty days or more before the trains are running.

The local gas situation grows more interesting. The plans of the Hyde Park Mutual Fuel company under its own ordinance and under the Universal ordinance, which the Hyde Park company controls, now assume proportions nothing short of entering the whole gas field as a sharp competitor of the trust. The work of laying mains will commence this week, and it is contemplated to lay immediately some fifty miles of mains in the main business streets both on the South Side and West Side. The gas will be supplied from the Universal fuel plant to the Universal pipes for the present, but it is expected that a great plant will be built on the property which the company now controls at Thirty-first street and Archer avenue.

All the Chicago banks entered into an agreement last February to reduce the rate of interest paid on country balances from 2 per cent to 1½ per cent. That agreement has flow been terminated by the open withdrawal of the Union National Bank, which comes as a measure, at least, as a result of evasion of the agreement by some of the other banks. It is not probable that the rate on all country balances will be immediately advanced to 2 per cent, but there is no doubt but the more desirable balances will now command that rate, and the tendency will be to restore the old rate to many country balances.

Features in the stock market have been a sharp advance in Calumet Dock stock upon what appeared to be inside buying, a break in Diamond Match on account of losses in the forest fires, and the strength shown by New York Biscuit. The break in Diamond Match was arrested by inside support, and the stock recovered most of the loss.

The last week has seen an increase in the speculative interest in produce markets. In the main corn has been the leader, but there has been an interdependence of corn and wheat which has suggested to some manipulation first of one and then the other market to furnish a market basis for unloading long lines, presumably of corn. Early in the week the market showed an inclination to advance all the way around. Traders in corn have a point on the government crop report, forthcoming Monday, which was played quite extensively, first by the professionals and later on by the country. It is thought that the effect of the report, however bullish, has been liberally discounted by the advances of last week. The advance information forecasting a decline in conditions to about 60 was probably correct. The report is expected to be bullish not only on corn but to some extent on wheat, as it will in all probability reduce the spring wheat estimates.

The strength in wheat, which, on two or three occasions during the week, was sufficient to influence an advance in corn, has been principally on the wheat feeding reports which continue to come in and command the attention of traders. The receipts in the Northwest have fallen off to some extent, and have for a number of days been smaller than for the corresponding days of last year. The movement of wheat from the Northwestern points also has been liberal, and Minneapolis and Duluth will show a considerable falling off in stocks. Local car lot receipts have been considerable lighter, due not to any degree to the difficulties experienced by some of the roads in handling cars. Primary point receipts have ranged up near the million bushel point and clearances have not been remarkably large. Cables have lacked snap and have failed to respond to advances here. In fact, the strength developed in wheat has been in the face of adverse conditions, rather than dictated by favorable features. The reports of wheat feeding to live stock and of actual shipments of wheat to feeding districts, create a sentiment favorable to an advance in wheat among investment buyers, and it is said that there has been considerable buying by people able to take their holdings out of the market, who have just returned from vacation trips, and find wheat down at the lowest September prices known and below corn.

The condition of the European wheat crop has been commented on at considerable length, but does not seem to have been fully appreciated by the general trade. The harvest conditions have been most unfavorable, the rainfall being phenomenally large. Reports come in from Germany of wheat being ruined in the shock. Advices from Paris and Liverpool tell of a large yield in bushels, but of poor quality, not fit at present to go to the mills. The same condition of affairs is reported from Great Britain, and cables of Saturday gave additional evidence as to the damage done to grain there. The average price of farmers' deliveries of wheat throughout Great Britain declined the equivalent of 7½c per bu in two weeks. In the same time the markets for foreign wheat were steady, and the inference is that the decline is due to the bad quality of the new crop grain.

The reported shortage in elevator storage room caused corn shorts in near-by delivery considerable uneasiness at times last week. But the falling off in wheat receipts is giving the elevator men time to turn themselves and they insist that there is no danger of a grain blockade. The market for the near-by corn futures has been acting in a peculiar manner. It has been sold down one day and brought up the next until traders are at a loss to know whether there is a large short interest or not, and whether a corner is along towards the end of the month is among the probabilities or not. The country, which has had much to do with the operations in corn, has shown some inclination to let the nearby futures go and to buy May for a long pull, on the theory that the full effect of the shortage in the corn crop will not be felt until next spring. The corn market has been nervous and unsettled, and has shown a tendency to run away on breaks and rallies. The shorts have been badly scared on two or three occasions and helped materially in scoring two or three of the more important advances of the week. The realizing by long holders at the advance Friday, however, promptly started selling, and the market was oversold with the result of a little up-turn on the short session of Saturday.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Fri. day.	Price range Saturday.	Closed Satur. day.	Closed Sept. 9, 1893.
WHEAT.				
Sept....	54	54¼@	54¾	68¾
Dec....	57	57 @ 57½	57¾	70⅝
May....	62¾	62¾@ 62½	62¾	77⅛
CORN.				
Sept....	58¾	58¾@ 57¾	57	40⅝
May....	55¾	54⅜@ 55⅝	55¾	44⅜
OATS.				
Sept....	29⅜	29⅛@ 30⅛	30¼	25⅜
Oct....	30⅜	30⅜@ 31¼	31	25⅝
May....	35¾	35¼@ 35¾	35¾	30⅜
MESS PORK.				
Sept....	14.15	14.00 @	14.00	16.10
Jan....	14.00	14.00 @14.10	14.05	13.95
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Sept....	8.70	8.77 @	8.77	8.95
Jan....	8.15	8.12 @ 8.25	8.22	.....
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Sept....	7.72½	7.67 @ 7.70	7.70	9.05
Jan....	7.15	7.15 @ 7.22	7.20	.....

DULL MONEY MARKET IN LONDON.

Withdrawal of Gold for Shipment Discussed but No Definite Information.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The money market during the week was dull and rates unchanged. Possible gold withdrawals for shipment abroad are mooted, but there is no present indication for such a movement. The feature in the stock market was the renewed strong demand for first-class stocks, owing to the cheapness of money. The recent advance in most speculative securities led to considerable selling in order to realize the available profits. Prices of speculative stocks constantly drooped. In corporation and colonial stocks there was a distinct revival. The advance was particularly noticeable in colonial stocks. Cape 3½ per cents showing a rise of 10 points over the lowest price of this year. Canadian 3½ per cents showed an advance of 5 points over the lowest price of the year. The Australian issues scored corresponding gains. Home railway securities were in poor demand, and prices were mostly slightly lower. Foreign securities were irregular. It is announced that a syndicate has purchased £500,000 worth of the £2,000,000 worth of Buenos Ayres water-works bonds held by the Barings. The transaction will make a satisfactory showing in the Bank of England's coming statement as to the Baring liquidation. American railway securities were dull in consequence of a partial cessation of purchases and realization orders. This setback, however, did not affect the general outlook. In fact, the tone of the market was improved at the end of the week. It is the general opinion traffic rates are bound to improve with the revival of trade in the United States. No boom is expected, but a steady improvement to higher values until winter, when expanding business will lead to sharper movements. Grand Trunk Railway securities moved entirely in sympathy with Americans. Canadian Pacifics were dull. South American railway securities were chiefly lower.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Three per cent rentes, 103f, 90c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f, 18¼c for the checks.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 9.—A fair business was done during the week and prices advanced with those of cotton. India was the principal buyer, taking chiefly mulls and jacconets. China took large lines of low shirtings. The better qualities were neglected and stocks are accumulating. The South American demand is reviving. Sales to the Levant, Egypt, and the minor European markets were fair. In yarns business was satisfactory, both for the home and export trades. It is claimed that Lancashire business is generally on a sounder basis. Spinners hold little cotton and refuse forward contracts. Manufacturers sold no yarn and insist upon full prices, heavy stocks waiting for clearance now being scarce. There is some inquiry for velvets for the United States.

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—SATURDAY.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$2000 Atch 4s	72¾	$6000 St K&Tof Tx	73½	
10000 Atch 2d	38@35¾	$7000 M K&T 1st 4s	80@80½	
1000 B & Ohist cons 6s	110	14000 M K & E 1st 6s	81	
$4000 Ch Gr W 1st 5s rec	116½	2000 N O & W rf 4s	86¼	
6000 Ch Ind & Lou 6s	86¼	1000 N Y Cen 6s	104½	
7000 C & O-R & D 1st cons 4s	94¼	1000 N P Term 1st 6s	101	
2000 C & S We s f 5s	102½	3000 N P & M 1st 6s	86@87	
5000 C B & Q cons 5s	121¾	10000 Or Imp 1st 5s	92¾	
5000 C B & Q debs 5s	99¾	30000 Or Imp cons 5s	62¾@63¼	
4000 C & E Ill gen 5s	104¾	5000 O & N 1st 6s	107½	
5000 C & I C 1st 5s	100	1000 P G a C C 1st cons 6s	90¼	
2000 C & N P 1st tr 5s	45¾	45000 Pa Exp 4s	75¼@75¾	
1000 C & N W gen 6s reg	141	5000 P C & St L 4s	94@95	
1000 C R I & P rr 5s	101¾	68000 R & W P c t 5s reg	39@33¾	
1000 C R I & Pdeb 5s	88¾			
4000 E T V & G 1st 5s	104¾	5000 S L & S W 1st g 5s	107	
1000 Ed El N Y 1st 5s	107	12000 S P of C 5s cn	92¾	
4000 Erie 2d mg	115	8000 S P of N Mist 6s	97¾	
2700 G H & S A 2d 7s	99	5000 S P P of Cl 2d 6s	123	
10000 G H & S A-M & Pdiv 5s	91¼@91¾	1000 U S Cord'age 1st 6s	107	
		10000 U Ps of '97	105¾	
4000 F & P Clist 5s	105	11000 U Pist of '96	106¾@106¾	
1000 I C & L & N 1st 5s	113½	50000 W Nat 4s	102@102¼	
13000 M & St P 1st C & P W 5s	109¾	1000 W N Y & P 1st 5s	102	
9000 M & St P 1st M d'iv 5s	106¾@106	17000 W N Y & P 2d tr	25¾@25¾	
		1000 W & L Erie 4s	74¾	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	600	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Am. Sugar	1,900	105	105	104¾	104¾
C., B. & Q.	850	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾
Oregon S. Line	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
West End	350	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼

BONDS.

5,000 Atch. 4s	72	4,000 C. B. & Q. 7s	120
2,000 Mex. C. 4s	58¾	15,000 Gas 2d 5s	85¾@86

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 8.—Alta, 19c; Belcher, 80c; Best and Belcher, $1.30; Bodie consolidated, $1.45; Bulwer, $1.50; Challar, 20c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.15; Crown Point, 76c; Eureka consolidated, 25c; Gould & Curry, 75c; Hale & Norcross, 8c; Mexican, $1.35; Mono, 30c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Ophir, $2.30; Potosi, 64c; Savage, 63c; Sierra Nevada, $1.10; Union consolidated, 74c; Utah, 6c; Yellow Jacket, 70c.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—Allouez Mining Co., $50.00; Atlantic, $10.00; Boston and Montana, $26.87½; Butte and Boston, $9.75; Calumet and Hecla, $290.00; Centennial, $75.00; Franklin, $0.50; Kearsarge, $6.00; Osceola, $22.50; Quincy, $90 00; Tamarack, $162.00.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Chollar, 15c; Crown Point, 85c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.00; Deadwood, 50c; Gould and Curry, 60c; Hale and Norcross, 60c; Homestake, $13.50; Mexican, $1.00; Ontario, $6.00; Ophir, $2.10; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, $1.00; Standard, $1.10; Union Consolidated, 65c; Yellow Jacket, 65c; Iron Silver, 10c; Quicksilver, $1.50; Quicksilver preferred, $14.00; Bulwer, 15c.

QUOTATIONS FROM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Little Change in the Reports as to Wheat and Corn.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 8.—WHEAT—The wheat market rallied a little from yesterday and closed about ⅝c higher for future months' deliveries and at the same price as the previous day for cash wheat. Demand was good for all classes of wheat, high and low grade, the latter being wanted for feed. Farmers are now selling as freely as they were early in the week. A great deal of wheat is now being delivered, but is held by farmers in store where they will hold it for about twenty days, or until storage begins to accrue, after which it is probable they will be disposed to sell, which would result in larger purchases by country buyers. Elevators in some portions of the Northwest are filling with country wheat on storage, but all of the grain purchased by the elevators and warehouse people in the interior is forwarded to terminal markets as fast as cars can be obtained and other facilities procured to move it to market. December wheat and cash wheat were selling at the same price today, and while that condition prevails wheat buyers are not expected to store up stocks in the country. There are some local elevator men who seem to think it possible that these conditions of cash wheat and December wheat for future months may exist during the season and for that reason they are buying wheat and paying 54¾c for it cash and selling December wheat for 54¾c, which leaves nothing from September to December. The only gain that can come from such a transaction is that there is storage that may be earned after Dec. 1, or 4 cents for the winter, with a possibility that the grain may be held in store during the spring and summer. There was very little selling of wheat on account of interior storage and outside business generally was very light for the day. Trading was mainly by local operators. Wheat closed: September, 54¾c; December, 55½c; May, 59¾@59¾c. Old September wheat closed at 56½c. Old wheat on track No. 1 hard, 58¾c; No. 1 Northern, 57¼c; No. 2 Northern, 55¾c. New wheat on track closed 2c below the price of old. Receipts of wheat for the 24 hours were 255,940 bu; shipments, 28,860 bu. The flour market was steady. Patents $3.20 to $3.45; bakers, $2.00 to $2.25. Production for the 24 hours was estimated at 38,000 brls; shipments, for the same time, 42,239 brls.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firm; spot, 55¾@55½c; month, 55¾@55¾c; October, 56¼@56½c; May, 64@64¼c; steamer, No. 2 red, 53¾@53¾c. Receipts, 59,128 bu; shipments, 120,402 bu; stock, 1,064,216 bu; sales, 58,000 bu; milling wheat, by sample, 56@56½c. Corn—Quiet; spot and month, 59¼c; year, 56¼c bid. Receipts, 2,513 bu; stock, 84,078 bu; sales, 3,000 bu; Southern corn, white, 61c; do yellow, 62@63c. Oats—Weak; No. 2 white Western, 35½c asked; No. 2 mixed, do, 33¼c asked. Receipts, 14,833 bu; stock, 206,660 bu. Rye—Firmer; No. 2, 52c. Receipts, 100 bu; stock, 11,037 bu. Grain freights dull, unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull, awaiting government report; No. 2 red, cash, 50¼c; September, 50c; December, 53¾c; May, 59¾c. Corn—Lifeless, from causes similar to those affecting wheat; No. 2 mixed, cash, 55¼c; September, 55¾c; December, 51¼c; May, 52¾c. Oats—Quiet; firm; No. 2, cash and September, 31c; October, 31¾c; May, 36¼@36¾c. Rye—55c bid for No. 2 regular. Barley—No trading. Bran—64c east track. Flaxseed—Higher; $1.24. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 37,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Sept. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull, steady; No. 2 cash and September, 54c; October, 54¼; December, 57c; May, 61¼c. Corn—Dull; No. 2 mixed, 57c. Oats—Quiet, steady; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 2 white, 32¼c. Rye—Dull; cash, 47½c bid. CLOVERSEED—Active, steady; prime cash and September, $4.30; October, $5.35; November, $5.45; February, $5.55; March, $5.62. Receipts—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 77,500 bu; corn, 500 bu; oats, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 3,500 brls; wheat, 115,000 bu; corn, 1,500 bu; oats, 500 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 hard, 47¾@48c; No. 3 hard, 46½@47c; No. 2 red, 46¾@47½c; No. 3 red, 45@46¼c; rejected, 43@44c. Corn slow; No. 2 mixed, 53@53¼c; No. 2 white, 53½c. Oats slow; No. 2 mixed, 30¼@31¼c; No. 2 white, 35c. Receipts—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, none; oats, 1,700 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, none; oats, none.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; cash, 50½c; September, 50c; December, 53¾c; May, 58¾c. Corn—Cash lower, 55¼c; options better; September, 55¾c; December, 51¼c; May, 52¾c. Oats higher; cash and September, 31c; October, 31¼c; May, 36¼@36¼c.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Reports from the Chicago Packing-Houses for the Week.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Sept. 3	25,656	1,411	24,765	9,596
Tuesday, Sept. 4	15,823	703	14,919	13,385
Wednesday, Sept. 5	18,097	1,065	22,997	9,453
Thursday, Sept. 6	13,791	1,043	19,297	10,857
Friday, Sept. 7	8,184	859	15,116	7,496
Saturday, Sept. 8	1,000	100	8,000	1,500
Total	72,551	5,154	104,194	52,397
Previous week	67,959	5,456	105,471	52,452
Cor. week 1893	65,824	5,947	138,498	64,549
Cor. week 1892	84,736	7,753	130,947	43,271
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 3	3,513	17	6,865	.....
Tuesday, Sept. 4	3,191	8	8,476	724
Wednesday, Sept. 5	4,151	191	9,444	.....
Thursday, Sept. 6	4,279	15	7,803	655
Friday, Sept. 7	6,006	107	7,518	466
Saturday, Sept. 8	900	.....	5,500	.....
Total	21,742	339	45,006	1,845
Previous week	22,194	351	48,767	3,353
Cor. week 1893	17,187	469	45,639	9,241
Cor. week 1892	23,581	1,448	45,985	5,447

Armour & Co. purchased 9,504 hogs last week, and the Anglo-American was next with 9,200; Swift & Co. took 8,173; Chicago Packing and Provision company, 3,400; International and Wells Packing company, 5,500; Morris & Co., 4,962; Lipton & Co., 5,784.

Today's receipts are estimated at 19,000 cattle, 24,000 hogs, and 13,000 sheep, and for the week ending Sept. 15 at 70,000 cattle, 105,000 hogs, and 60,000 sheep.

Thus far for this month Chicago received 112,200 hogs, against 157,900 a year ago, 133,384 two years ago, and 132,980 three years ago. Receipts for the year to date, 4,881,600, against 3,978,130 a year ago, and 5,420,553 two years ago.

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis last week, 147,000 cattle, 198,000 hogs, and 68,400 sheep, against 157,700 cattle, 199,100 hogs, and 67,600 sheep the previous week, and 147,000 cattle, 227,500 hogs, and 77,900 sheep a year ago.

CATTLE—Only 1,000 cattle arrived Saturday, most of them consigned direct to slaughterers. Some cattle were carried over from Friday, but the offerings were small; still the supply was more than equal to the demand, as some were carried over. The market was dull and nominally unchanged. The best native cattle advanced fully 10@20c during the week, while natives below the $5.00 kind declined 15@30c. The best Westerns averaged steady, and common to fair declined 10@20c. Texas cattle and native butcher stock also weakened. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs..$5.70@6.05
Choice to fancy, 1,300@1,500 lbs..... 4.75@5.60
Good to choice, 1,300@1,400 lbs..... 4.10@4.80
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs..... 3.50@4.15
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs..... 2.90@3.40
Choice to extra cows and heifers..... 2.50@3.35
Fair to good cows and heifers..... 2.10@2.60
Inferior to good canning cows..... 1.00@2.20
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs. 1.80@3.40
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs..... 2.00@5.50
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs..... 2.50@3.15
Texas cows, bulls, and stags..... 1.75@2.60
Western range cattle..... 2.00@3.60

HOGS—Trade was active and most grades sold fully 5c higher. The best grades closed 35@45c higher than a week ago, and common 10@20c higher than a week ago. The market closed firm, with a light tone. Heavy sold at $5.50@6.65, bulk $5.85@6.30; mixed and light $5.50@6.50, bulk $5.90@6.20; light $5.50@6.40, bulk $6.00@6.20; pigs, $3.75@5.80.

SHEEP—The market was active to the extent of the offerings, and values ruled firm. Inferior to fair lambs, $1.75@3.50; good to fancy, $3.75 @4.40; native sheep $1.00@3.75, bulk $2.80@3.25; Westerns quotable at $2.00@3.40.

CATTLE MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 3,200. Market steady to strong; Texas steers, $2.00@3.25; best steers, $3.00@5.00; native cows, $1.25@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.10@3.70. HOGS—Receipts, 4,200; shipments, 1,300; market opened slow but steady on top grades, others weak to 10c lower; bulk of sales, $5.50@5.90; heavies, $5.80 @6.10; packers, $5.70@6.10; mixed, $5.35 @5.80; lights, $5.70@5.90; pigs, $3.75@5.60. SHEEP—Receipts, 300; shipments, 300; market steady; good to choice natives, $2.40@3.00; good to choice Westerns, $2.60@2.75; commons and stockers, $2.00@2.50; good to choice lambs, $2.00@4.00.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 head; market strong; no fancy on sale; good native steers, $4.0c@5.00; Texas steers, $2.00@3.35; cows, $1.75@2.30. HOGS—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady; higher choice; steady on others; heavy, $6.10@6.40; mixed, $5.75@ 6.20; light, $5.90@6.15. No sheep.

Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 8.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,600; yesterday, 1,076; shipments, 711. Good, strong, others weak, $5.40@6.15; bulk, $5.50@ 5.80. CATTLE—Receipts, 300; yesterday, 165; shipments, 179. Dragging stockers, weak; butchers, steady.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700. Market steady. HOGS—Receipts, 7,200. Market opened 5c higher, closed with advance lost; light, $5.60@5.70; mixed, $5.40@5.70; heavy, $5.85@6.10. No sheep.

LESSONS FROM THE COREAN WAR.

Some Things Which the Eastern Sea Struggle Will Teach the West.

Pall Mall Gazette For years the naval architect has been turning out ships whose structure is based more or less upon hypothesis. At last the time has come when the monsters which our Frankensteins have given us will have to undergo the stern test of action. In the East there is a far more even balance between the combatants than we have seen for some time. Each side has a fairly numerous fleet. The Chinese ships are of modern, but not recent construction. The Japanese ones embody the newest theories and carry the latest weapons. The result of the naval war cannot but be instructive.

The two great questions which agitate the naval tactician today are in the value of battleships as compared with cruisers, and the danger of unarmored ends to ships. The jeune ecole in France, who represent the ideas of Admiral Aube and Gabriel Charmes, are all for cruisers. They hold that the battleship is too big; that only a small patch of her surface on the waterline being protected by armor she might be disabled by peppering her upper decks with high explosive shells and wrecking them, or that she might be sunk by hits from quite small guns on the unprotected portion of her side below the armor belt, which any ship must expose when rolling in a hasty sea. They further urge that it must necessarily lack speed and cannot overtake the cruiser, which can hang about it at a distance and keep up a fire upon it. They would, therefore, abandon vertical armor and would build only cruisers. Now it so happens that the Japanese fleet consists mainly of cruisers, fast, powerful, and modern, while the Chinese have two fairly good second-class battleships. The action between the Takachiho and Chen Yuen was an action between a cruiser and a battleship, though the Takachiho was aided by a small belted cruiser having a certain amount of armor. When details are known it may enable us to judge of the relative value of these two descriptions of vessels.

The huge unarmored ends which characterize our Ajax and Inflexible, and to a less extent all our modern ships, appear also in the Chinese ironclads. Forward and aft of the armored citadel the ship's interior above the belt is minutely subdivided and packed with cork near the water line. The function of the cork is to swell when water comes in through the performation of the outer skin, and stop the holes. But in the hail of projectiles from quick firing guns will not the whole end be riddled, and the watertight compartments turned into sieves? And if this happens, will the ironclad follow the example of the Victoria? We look to the East for answer.

In most French ships the heavy guns are very inadequately protected underneath, and this is, alas, the case in a few English battleships also. The guns are mounted in shallow trays with thick plating on their sides. But the bottom of the trays or barbettes, to use the technical term, is quite defenseless. It has been repeatedly urged that guns so mounted will be quickly put out of action by even small shells exploding under them, and that the whole mass, gun and barbette, may break loose through the shattering of the supports and go through the bottom. In four Japanese cruisers of the Akitsuschima class we have precisely this form of mounting, and their behavior in battle should be able to teach us a signsficant lesson.

We may learn much, too, of the value of the torpedo, of the real efficacy of the new quick firers, and of the value of the huge gun (for the Japs have in their Canet 66-ton weapons specimens of these unwieldy but enormously powerful implements of war). We may see the action of high explosives on ships' structure, since the Flowery Isle possesses them. But we can, unfortunately, learn nothing of the value of various formations for fleet actions, since neither side possesses numerous battleships.

The Economical Girl.

She is back from the beach, the pretty dear,
The rich man's darling daughter,
And her bathing suit she can use next year,
For it hasn't been touched by the water.
—*New York Press.*

TAKES IN MANY MEN

WORK OF RECRUITING STATIONS SHOWS CHICAGO IN THE LEAD.

Enlistments at the Three Local Headquarters More than Those of New York, Brooklyn, and Albany Combined—Recruits Taken In by Capt. Philip Reade Are All Citizens and Can Read and Write English—These Make the Standard of the Service High.

The superintendent of recruiting service, Col. John K. Mizner, Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A., publishes a monthly list showing the total number of enlistments, white and colored, effected during each calendar month. From these official lists the following abstract is made. It shows the productiveness of the respective general recruiting stations in the United States between June 1, 1893, and July 31, 1894. Col. Mizner says "the measure of value of a recruiting station is its productiveness." It will be noted that Chicago furnishes more recruits than New York, Brooklyn, and Albany combined. Chicago's August figures are 67, making a total from June 1, 1893, of 805:

Station.	Name of officer in charge.	Number of enlistments from June 1, 1893, to July 31, 1894.
Chicago, State st	Capt. Reade	280
Chicago, Madison st	Capt. Reade	294
N. Y. City, G. S.	Capt. McCormick	270
Cincinnati	Capt. Kingsbury	243
St. Louis	Capt. Gilbreath	188
Philadelphia	Capt. Pierce	179
Minneapolis	Capt. Hoyle	171
Chicago, Clark st	Capt. Clark	164
Pittsburg	Capt. Thorne	163
Albany	Capt. Hatfield	152
Baltimore	Capt. Parker	145
San Francisco	Capt. Forse	133
St. Paul	Capt. Noble	127
Detroit	Capt. Nordstrom	126
Louisville	Capt. Potter	119
Springfield, Mass	Capt. Porter	111
Washington, D. C	Capt. Munson	109
Cleveland	Lieut. McCormick	104
New Haven	Capt. Morton	102
Milwaukee	Lieut. McS. Carter	102
Indianapolis	Capt. Olmsted	102
New York City, M. S.	Lieut. Gaston	94
Evansville	Capt. Cox	89
Boston	Capt. Wallace	87
Newark	Capt. Smith	85
Buffalo	Capt. Ayres	84
Lynchburg	Lieut. Paxton	80
Harrisburg	Lieut. Anglum	80
Columbus Bks	Capt. Wessells	67
Nashville	Lieut. Lassiter	59
David's Island, N. Y.	Capt. McConthe	57
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Lieut. Lassiter	57
Jefferson Bks., Mo.	Lieut. Lassiter	57
Knoxville	Lieut. Taylor	47
Seattle	Capt. Ritzius	37
Rochester	Lieut. Partello	30
Toledo	Lieut. McCormick	30
Camden	Capt. Hewitt	29
Chattanooga	Capt. Kell	23
Grand Rapids	Capt. Nordstrom	14
Greenville, Tenn	Lieut. Lassiter	11
Middleborough, Ky.	Capt. Nordstrom	11
Raleigh, N. C.		2
Total		4,579

For more than a year past Capt. Reade has adhered to the rule of enlisting no man unable to read, write, and speak the English language. All applicants have also been required to produce testimonials as to character and good record. The majority of recruits enlisted by him during the last year has been confined to citizens or naturalized citizens of the United States, or those who have made legal declaration of their intention to become such. This standard of intelligence, worth, and citizenship was made the law by Congress Aug. 1.

A Rarity Among Stewards.

A Hungarian contemporary reports the death of Ludwig Szabo, the steward of the manor of B. K. Varalja, belonging to the family estates of Count Zichy von Enyickzke. Szabo, who had been for many years in the service of the Prince, bequeathed all his property—about 80,000 gulden—to the Zichy family. "For," said Szabo shortly before his death. "I was a poor, miserable fellow when I entered the service of the Count. So, having here upon these estates acquired the little fortune I possess, it is only meet it should be returned whence it came. The money will certainly be put to a good use here, but if it went elsewhere I am not so certain of it. It might be squandered." The Countess gave order that her trusty servant should be buried with great pomp, and assigned to him a tomb in the mausoleum among the ancestors of the Zichy family.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BEFORE YOU INVEST IN ANY BUSINESS call and see my list of genuine bargains.
A. SCHACHNER, Business Exchange.
Room 338 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOMES, 134 Market-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—Fine saloon in running order; one block from Court-House, good lease, cheap rent; or will trade for good real estate. O'DONNELL & DUER, Bar. Brew. Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.

FOR SALE—30,000 ACRES OF PITTSBURG COAL at $40 per acre. Address Box 33, Blaine, O.

IF YOU HAVE FROM $500 TO $30,000 TO INvest you can secure a perfectly safe investment that will return a yearly dividend equaling the amount invested, and the original purchase steadily increasing. Inv; connections A1. Address F V 165, Tribune office.

PATENT TELEPHONE INDICATOR COMPANY 224 Michigan avenue, Chicago, offer an elegant opportunity to investors in all cities having two hundred or more telephones to enter into a permanent and lucrative business: $1,000 to $5,000 required. Address I. R. BURNS. Pres.

THOROUGH BUSINESS-MAN WITH $6,000 to prove my undoubted ability can secure sole control of a manufacturing department in the largest jobbing house in its line in the country; reliable persons of unquestioned standing and integrity only need reply; splendid opportunity for young man to enter business. Address L G 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—A STOCK OF crockery, glassware, tinware, etc. Address L G 23, Tribune office.

15 PER CENT NET PROFITS WEEKLY WITH $150 or more capital; prospectus, itemized statistics free. BENSON & DWYER, 834 Broadway, New York.

BICYCLES AND TRICYLES.

THE FALL IS THE TIME TO RIDE—
HARDEN YOURSELF FOR THE WINTER.

There is still a chance to get a good wheel at our factory; second-hand or shop worn.
See our 1894 patterns. Highest award World's Fair. Goods guaranteed for one year.
KENWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.,
253-255 S

10 THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1894—TWELVE PAGES.

LEGAL.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Hennepin.

District Court,
Fourth Judicial District.

Henry Seibert, Trustee, successor to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, plaintiff,

vs.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company; The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company; The Central Trust Company of New York; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company; The Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific Railway Company; The St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company; The Taylors Falls and Lake Superior Railroad Company; The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company; The St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company; The Northern Pacific Railroad Company; The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company; The Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company; The Minnesota Transfer Railway Company; J. R. Parshall; Thomas Gorman, Administrator of the estate of Henry Gorman, deceased defendants.

Whereas, On the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three (1893), judgment and decree in the above entitled action was duly rendered, given and entered in and by the District Court of the County of Hennepin, and State of Minnesota, which said judgment and decree has upon appeal therefrom by the above named defendant, the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company, to the Supreme Court of said State of Minnesota, been duly and in all things affirmed;

And whereas, said judgment and decree was for the foreclosure of that certain mortgage or deed of trust, made, executed and delivered by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, a corporation, duly created, organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and owning and operating all the railways and lines of railway, situated in the States of Minnesota and Iowa, hereinafter mentioned and described, to the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, bearing date the twelfth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and known as the Improvement and Equipment Mortgage, in and under which said mortgage or trust deed, the plaintiff above named, Henry Seibert, was duly substituted as Trustee, in place of said The Central Trust Company of New York;

And whereas, a transcript of said judgment and decree has been made and duly certified by the Clerk of said District Court, and to me, the undersigned, Sheriff of the County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, duly delivered;

And, whereas, among other things, provided and specified in and by said judgment and decree, it was and is adjudged and provided that certain of the parties defendant in said action should have certain rights of redemption, as therein and thereby more particularly specified and set forth, at any time within the period of one year from the date of the giving and entering of said judgment and decree, and more than one year has elapsed since the said giving and entering of said judgment and decree, and no redemption whatsoever as to any of the property mentioned and described in said judgment and decree has been made by or on behalf of any of the parties to said action, or by or on behalf of any person whomsoever;

And whereas, it was also, among other things, provided and adjudged in said judgment and decree that all sums of money which might, after the giving and entering of said judgment and decree, and before the expiration of said time for redemption, be directed by the court to be, and should be paid out of the income and earnings of the said railroad property, in the hands of the Receiver thereof, upon the amount in said judgment and decree found and adjudged to be due and payable, under and upon the mortgage debt secured by the mortgage therein and thereby foreclosed, should be credited upon the amount so found and adjudged to be due in and by said judgment and decree, and entered by the Clerk of said District Court at the foot of said judgment and decree, as payments and credits thereon;

And whereas, there has been so directed to be paid, and actually paid and credited thereon the following sums, at and upon the following dates, to wit: on the sixteenth day of October, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, the sum of one hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-seven and seven one-hundredths ($146,637.07) dollars as and for a payment of interest upon said mortgage debt; and on the eighth day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, the sum of one hundred and forty-four thousand and thirteen and thirty-five one-hundredths dollars ($144,013.35) as and for payment of interest upon said mortgage debt; and there has been directed and ordered to be paid and actually paid out of such income and earnings and credited on said mortgage debt and interest on the 15th day of August, 1894, the further sum of one hundred and forty-five thousand four hundred and seventy and ninety-seven one-hundredths dollars ($145,470.97);

And whereas, there now, up to the date of this notice, to wit: to and including the 15th of August, 1894, remains due and unpaid, of the amount so found and adjudged to be due and payable upon said mortgage debt, with accrued interest to and including the said 15th day of August, A. D., 1894, the sum of four millions eight hundred thirty-seven thousand seven hundred eighty-three dollars and nineteen cents ($4,837,783.19);

And whereas, it was also, among other things, determined and adjudged and decreed in and by said judgment and decree, that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage was and is a first lien prior and superior to all and every other lien, contract, claim and demand of all and each and every of the parties defendant in said action, upon the following described property of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway company, to wit:

First. All the equipment of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, marked and designated with the mark "E. M."

Second. All the stock owned by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, in and of the Minnesota Transfer Railway Company, a corporation; and all the bonds issued by said Minnesota Transfer Railway Company, and owned by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company; and all the right, title and interest of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company in and to all the property, real, personal and mixed, of said Minnesota Transfer Railway Company; all of which is more particularly hereinafter described:

Third: One undivided one-half interest in and to the Lake Park Hotel, and the land and property upon which the same is situated, with all the furniture and fixtures therein contained, more particularly hereinafter described:

And that said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage was and is a lien, subsequent and subject to the liens of certain other mortgages or trust deeds, made by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company to divers and other trustees and mortgagees, as follows, to-wit:

1. That certain mortgage or trust deed made, executed and delivered by the Minneapolis & Duluth Railroad Company to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, bearing date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1877, to secure the payment of bonds now outstanding to the aggregate amount of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, par value, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds are payable on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1907, and are guaranteed by the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and upon which interest has been, at the date of this notice, paid to and including the interest coupons thereon which fell due on the first day of May, A. D. 1894; upon all and singular that part of the railway and railway lines of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, situated in the State of Minnesota, beginning at or near the junction depot of the first division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, in St. Anthony, and running thence in a Northeasterly direction to a point of junction with the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, at or near White Bear Lake, in Ramsey County, Minnesota, a distance of thirteen miles, more or less, and the right of way for the said railroad:

Together with all improvements, fixtures and appendages, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues, profits, reversions and remainders thereof, and all the estate, title, interest, rights, privileges and franchises of said railway company therein, whether at law or equity, and all the estate and interest which the said railway company then had or might thereafter acquire in a certain bridge built or to be built across the Mississippi River at Minneapolis, by the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and in all depot grounds and railroad tracks within the City of Minneapolis, not embracing, however, among the lands thereby described any lands owned or possessed or thereafter acquired by the said railway company, which were or are not in any wise connected with or used as a part and parcel of the said railway or railways, and not including among the property thereby mortgaged, any extension which might thereafter be made of the said railway or railways beyond the points hereinbefore described, nor any equipment used upon the said railway which was not then owned by the said railway company, nor acquired by it solely for use upon the railway thereby mortgaged, the said lands and properties last mentioned being expressly exempted from the lien of said mortgage by the Minneapolis & Duluth Railway Company to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, bearing date the first day of January, A. D. 1877; excluding however, from the aforesaid description of property in the last-mentioned mortgage, all of the property upon which it is hereinbefore declared that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

2. That certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company to said the Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, bearing date the first day of January, A. D. 1877, to secure the payment of bonds of the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, now outstanding, to the aggregate amount of four hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, par value, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds are payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1907, and upon which interest has at the date of this notice been paid to and including the interest coupons thereon which fell due on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1894; The property described in and conveyed by said last-mentioned mortgage, in respect to which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is subject and subsequent in lien is as follows, to-wit: All that portion of the railway of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company beginning at or near the Easterly end of Pearl street, now Eleventh avenue, South, in the City of Minneapolis, and running thence to a junction with the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, in Scott County, in the State of Minnesota, a distance of about twenty-seven and one-half miles, together with the road-bed, right of way, franchises, and all other rights, estates, property, income and interest in contracts with other railroad companies then existing and in possession, which might in anywise appertain to said portion of said railway, excepting, however, such rights, properties, and franchises as the said railway company had theretofore granted, assigned and conveyed to the Minneapolis & Duluth Railroad Company, and not embracing in the lands and property thereby conveyed any lands owned or possessed by the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, which do not form a part of the above-described portion of its railway between the cities of Minneapolis and Sioux City Junction, and expressly excepting from the property thereby mortgaged, any extension which might thereafter be made or which had been made, of the railway of the said railway company beyond the points above named, and also expressly excepting from the property thereby mortgaged any and all equipment of the said railway company, not owned by it on or before the day of the date of said last-mentioned mortgage and not acquired by it solely for the purpose of use upon the portion of the railway thereby mortgaged; excluding however, from the aforesaid description of property in the last-mentioned mortgage, all of the property upon which it is hereinbefore declared that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

3. That certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by said, The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, bearing date the first day of February, A. D. 1877, to secure the bonds of said railway company which are now outstanding, to the amount of one million, one hundred thousand dollars ($1,100,000), par value, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum payable semi-annually, which bonds are payable on the first day of June, A. D. 1927, and upon which interest has been, at the date of this notice, paid to and including the interest coupons thereon which fell due on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1894; The property described in and conveyed by said last-mentioned mortgage, in respect to which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is subject and subsequent in lien is as follows, to wit: All the following described railway, railways and property of the said railway company, situate, lying and being in the Counties of Ramsey, Hennepin, Carver, Scott, Le Sueur, Waseca and Freeborn, in the State of Minnesota, and more particularly described as follows:

All the main line of such railway, beginning in the City of Minneapolis, in the said County of Hennepin, and running thence Southerly through the said County of Hennepin, and partly through the said ...

... partly through the said County of Le Sueur, to Waterville, in the said County of Le Sueur, and thence still through the said County of Le Sueur, and through the said County of Waseca, and partly through the said County of Freeborn, to Albert Lea, in the said County of Freeborn, at a point upon the line of the railroad of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company; and thence Southerly or southeasterly, still through the said County of Freeborn, to a point upon the Northern boundary line between the States of Minnesota and Iowa, in the general direction of Northwood, in the County of Worth and State of Iowa, being a distance of one hundred and seventeen miles and a half, be the same more or less.

Also all the right, title, interest and property of the said railway company in and to a certain line of railway situate, lying and being in the Counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, in the State of Minnesota, beginning at White Bear Lake Junction, upon the line of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, and running thence Southeasterly through the said County of Ramsey, and partly through the said County of Hennepin, to the City of Minneapolis, and to a junction with the before described railway of the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, being a distance of fifteen miles, be the same more or less.

And also all the land, real estate and right of way of the said railway company, upon which the said railway or railways are situated, or were connected therewith, or which were necessary, useful or convenient for the use, maintenance and operation of said railway.

And also all the bridges, rights of way, lands, depot grounds, depots, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, car or machine shops, or other buildings, all fences, trestles, bridges and culverts, appertaining to the railways above described, and all kinds of machinery and tools then held or thereafter acquired for use in connection with the said railways, together with all locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger or freight cars, and all other rolling stock or equipment; and all fuel and all material then held or thereafter acquired for the construction, operating, repairing or replacing the said railways.

And also all franchises, rights, privileges, things in action, contracts, claims and demands of the said railway company, in connection with or relating to the said railways, or either or any of them; together with all and singular the tenements and appurtenances thereupon belonging, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits thereof; and also all the estate, rights, titles and interest whatsoever, as well at law as in equity, of the said railway company, of, in and to the same: But it ...

...

the Sheriff's certificate or conveyance thereunder will, according to the terms of said judgment and decree, operate to invest the purchaser at said sale with all the rights, privileges, property, franchises, immunities and interest, foreclosed under said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage, or embraced or included therein, held by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, at the date of said Mortgage, or afterwards acquired, including the corporate franchises of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company:

The said sale will commence upon the day and at the hour herein mentioned, and will continue until the same is fully completed:

Any purchaser whomsoever, of any or all of the property herein described to be sold, may pay his bid or bids in Improvement and Equipment Bonds, and interest coupons and accrued interest thereon, the same to be received in place of cash, at an amount equal to the pro rata of the purchaser's price to which the holders of such bonds, interest coupons and accrued interest thereon would be entitled on the distribution of the proceeds of the sale, subject, however, to such order as the Court may make on the coming in of the report of sale with respect to the payment of such bid or bids in money:

Said sale when made and completed by the undersigned, said Sheriff of the said County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, will be duly reported to the said District Court, in and by which said judgment and decree was rendered, for the action of said Court thereon; and upon approval and confirmation thereof by said Court, said Court will order and direct in regard to the payment of the bid or bids upon which said sale is made by the undersigned, and the application of the proceeds of said sale, in all things as mentioned and required in and by said judgment and decree.

Dated Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16th, 1894.

JAMES H. EGE,
Sheriff of Hennepin County Minnesota.
By JAMES A. KENNEDY,
Deputy Sheriff.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY OFFER EVERY NEW piano not of regular styles, every slightly used piano, and every second-hand piano in their salesrooms

FAR BELOW USUAL PRICES.

$125 Werner Upright.
$135 New England Upright.
$165 Smith & Barnes Upright.
$250 Weber Upright.
$200 Ludwig Upright.
$150 Engel Upright.
$75 Vienna Grand.
$175 Fischer Upright.
$175 Washburn Upright.
$200 Estey Upright.
$400 Steinway Grand.
$125 Vose & Son Upright.
$300 Knabe Upright.
$375 Steinway Upright.
$400 Knabe Upright.
$50 Peters-Webb Square.
$65 Chickering Square.
$75 Great Union Square.
$275 Hazelton Upright.
$275 Hallet & Davis Upright.
$225 Jewett Upright.
$100 Behning Square.
$175 Connor Upright.
$150 Fischer Upright. 7 oct.
$125 Decker Bros.' Square
$150 Knabe Square; fine.
And many others.

These instruments must be sold at once in order to make room for the remainder of our new fall stock. Out of town purchasers should write without delay for our list giving full particulars. No advance in price when easy payments are desired. A decided advantage in early selection.

A new Upright Piano, full size, latest style, all improvements, now first offered at $163. This special price is made with the view of quickly introducing this very desirable instrument. It is fully guaranteed and should be seen by every purchaser wishing to invest but a limited sum. An appropriate cover and modern stool are included with every piano sold at retail.

LYON & HEALY,
Corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

N. B.—We sell SHEET MUSIC at half price.

UPRIGHT PIANOS VERY LOW,

2 Kimballs	$90—$110
Lyon & Healy	100
Vose	145
Krell	160
Lindeman	185
Chickering	195
Wheelock	200
Knabe	290
2 Webers	$325— 360

And many others.

CASH OR TIME.

These instruments are all in fine order, some of them showing no trace of wear. In the lot are walnut, mahogany, and oak casings.

PIANOS RENTED, TUNED, AND MOVED.

Manufacturers Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN REMOVING FROM THE city will sell his fast trotting and family mare Linda Thalamont, 5 years old, 16 hands high; useful bay; very stylish and handsome; can trot in 2:30; ladies can drive her; standard bred and registered; a prize for any one who wants a handsome, sound, gentle, and fast animal; will be sold for ½ her value; also fine top buggy and harness. See coachman at barn, 65 Maple-st., near Dearborn-av.

FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONY, HANDsome, young, and gentle; also fine cart and harness. 65 Maple, near Dearborn-av.

STUDEBAKER BROS. M'F'G. CO.

202-207 Michigan-av.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS BUILDERS

Are now offering unusual BARGAINS to purchasers of

Victoras, Cabriolets, Mail Phaetons, Spiders, Park Wagons, and Two-wheelers.

A large variety of second-hand carriages always on hand.

BARGAIN WORTH COMING FOR—FOR sale, superior hand-made top buggy and canopy top jump-seat surrey, both good as new; owner is through with them and will give great bargain. Apply Marquette Club Stable, 365 Dearborn-av. Entrance on Maple.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MIMEOGRAPH COPYING AT CUT PRICES Telephone main 594, R. 814, 171 La Salle-st.

VAUGHAN'S CHICAGO PARKS GRASS SEED, the best and cleanest; used at World's Fair. VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 88 State.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
ROUND TRIP $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Trave, Sat., Sept. 15, 9 am	Aller, Tues., Sept. 25, 1 pm
Havel, Tues., Sept. 18, 9 am	Saale, Sat., Sept. 29, 9 am
Ems, Sat., Sept. 22, 11 am	Spree, Tues., Oct. 2, 9 am

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—GIBRALTAR—GENOA.

Werra ....Sept. 15, 10 a m	Fulda........Oct. 6, 10 am
Kaiser......Sept. 22, noon	

Cabin rates from $80 upward.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

COULD NOT FOOL THEM

M'GILL'S NEW PUZZLE IS EASILY SOLVED BY CLEVELAND.

Chicago's Pitcher Presented His New Combination of an Inshoot and a Low Drop and Cleveland Took to It Kindly—A Local Contest in Which the Interest Centered Almost Wholly in the First Inning and Chicago as Usual Met Defeat—Yesterday's National League Games.

Cincinnati defeated Washington in two easy games yesterday. St. Louis and Brooklyn played two games and broke even. Baltimore and Cleveland were the other winners. The relative standing of the clubs is unchanged and is as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	113	77	36	.681
New York	115	75	40	.652
Boston	114	74	40	.649
Philadelphia	114	66	48	.579
Brooklyn	115	63	52	.548
Cleveland	111	58	53	.523
Pittsburg	113	55	58	.487
Chicago	115	50	65	.435
Cincinnati	117	50	67	.427
St. Louis	117	47	70	.402
Washington	117	40	77	.342
Louisville	115	33	82	.287

Games scheduled for today are: Boston at Chicago, New York at Cleveland, Philadelphia at Pittsburg, Brooklyn at St. Louis, Baltimore at Louisville, and Washington at Cincinnati. Terry will pitch for the Colts today and Stivetts for the champions.

M'GILL PITCHES INEFFECTIVE BALL.

Five Thousand People See Cleveland Defeat Chicago by a Score of 9 to 5.

In yesterday's game the first was the only inning with sufficient vigor and action to hold the undivided attention of the 5,000 spectators. The remaining eight innings were lacking in excitement and critical situations, and on the whole were dull and profitless. Before Cleveland went to the field to give Chicago her first chance ten of Tebeau's men had been at bat and five runs had been scored—a margin, as it subsequently proved, large enough to insure the victory.

The five decisive runs were mainly due to McGill's pitching. McGill had not been in the game for five weeks, and had put in most of his time practicing a new and deceptive ball—a pretty cross between an inshoot and a low drop. When he went into the box yesterday he worked nothing but that one style of curve, and the results were pitiable. Childs, the first visitor to bat, hit past short. One of those swinging drops went wide of the mark, and Childs trotted to second. Burkett caught another squarely for two bases, and McKean sent a hot drive into right. George Tebeau, who played first for Cleveland in place of his brother, missed three of the new drops, and McKean went all the way to third on a wild pitch. McGarr hit to Dahlen, who threw home a trifle high. Another drop curve struck McAleer's knee, and hits by Blake and Zimmer sent him limping round the bases.

McGill changed his tactics after this inning and pitched a fairly steady game. A single by George Tebeau and McGarr's double to left added one to Cleveland's score in the second, and well-bunched drives by McGarr, Blake, Zimmer, and Cuppy, with good sprinting and a fly to center by Burkett, counted three more in the fifth.

The Colts went up against Cuppy in an honest, conscientious, but pitifully feeble way all through the game, and never showed any dangerous form after that first fatal inning. Dahlen and Wilmot found the ball at the start, and Decker smashed to left for a double, scoring Dahlen. Cuppy had no further trouble until the fourth, when Schriver rapped a single into right and McGarr made a wretched throw of Ryan's grounder, giving Schriver two bases. Terry, who replaced Dahlen in the fourth, raised a short fly which fell into Childs' hands, and Schriver foolishly tried for home on the play. He was caught five feet from the plate, but Umpire Jevne called him safe, notwithstanding derisive protests from the bleachers.

Lange and Irwin hit safely in the sixth and Lange slid down to third while Zimmer and Tebeau were playing for Irwin. McGill's grounder forced Irwin out, but pushed Lange home.

Ryan and Terry hit prettily in the seventh and Wilmot sent Ryan across the plate by a double to center. Another double by Wilmot, a wild pitch, and Decker's grounder to McKean yielded one tally in the ninth—the last run of the game.

The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	S	O	BB	BE	LE
Ryan, rf.cf	5	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Dahlen, ss	2	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmot, lf	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Decker, 1b	4	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lange, cf.ss	5	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Irwin, 3b	5	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Farrell, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGill, p	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schriver, c	4	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Terry, rf	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	42	5	14	24	6	2	1	3	1	0	3	11

CLEVELAND.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	S	O	BB	BE	LB
Childs, 2b	3	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Burkett, lf	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
McK'n, ss	5	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G.Teb'u, 1b	5	1	1	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
McG'r, 3b	5	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	1
Wall'r, cf	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Blake, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zimmer, c	4	1	2	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Cuppy, p	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	39	9	14	27	14	3	4	3	2	0	0	8

Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1—5
Base hits	3	2	0	0	1	2	3	1	2—14
Cleveland	5	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	*—9
Base hits	5	2	1	2	1	4	0	0	*—14

Exact attendance—5,003. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 4. Two-base hits—Decker, Burkett, McGarr, Wilmot (2). Irwin. Wild pitches—Cuppy, 1; McGill, 2. Hit by pitched ball—McAleer. Umpire—Jevne.

Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 1.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 9.—Cincinnati's superior fielding made the first game with Washington an easy victory, although their batting was inferior to that of the visitors. Attendance, 5,800. The score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Latham, 3b	1	0	4	2	0	Shiebeck, ss	0	0	4	5	0
Hoy, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Joyce, 3b	1	1	1	5	1
Holliday, lf	0	0	0	7	0	Hanssan'r, rf	0	0	0	0	0
McPhee, 2b	1	0	1	2	0	Ward, 2b	0	0	3	2	1
Merritt, c	1	2	4	0	0	McGuire, c	0	2	0	1	1
Canavan, rf	1	0	3	0	0	Abbey, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Parrott, lb	1	1	4	0	0	C'rw'r't, lb	0	0	9	0	0
Smith, ss	0	0	1	1	0	Dugdale, lf	0	1	2	1	0
Wirck, p	0	0	0	0	0	Mercer, p	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	4	4	27	5	0	Totals	1	6	24	15	4

Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	*—4
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned run—Cincinnati. Two-base hits—Joyce, Dugdale, Merritt. Home run—Merritt. Stolen bases—Parrott, Latham, Ward, McGuire, Canavan. Double play—Joyce-Ward-Cartwright. First base on balls—By Wittrock, 6; by Mercer, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Wittrock, 1. Struck out—By Wittrock, 2. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Emslie.

Cincinnati, 7; Washington, 6.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 9.—The second game was captured by a magnificent batting rally by the Cincinnatis after it appeared to be hopelessly lost. The score:

Cincinnati.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	Washington.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Latham, 3b	5	2	2	0	1	0	Shiebeck, ss	5	1	0	2	3	3
Hoy, cf	5	0	1	1	0	0	Joyce, 3b	5	0	1	2	2	0
Holliday, lf	5	1	2	1	0	0	Hanssan'r, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
McPhee, 2b	5	0	1	1	2	0	Hassam'r, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0
Merritt, c	5	0	1	1	2	0	Ward, 2b	5	1	1	3	0	1
Canavan, rf	5	0	2	2	0	0	McGuire, c	5	0	0	1	1	0
Parrott, 1b	5	0	2	0	0	0	Abbey, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Smith, ss	5	0	0	2	3	0	C'rw'r't, 1b	5	0	1	5	0	1
Wirck, c	5	0	0	3	2	1	Dugdale, lf	5	0	0	0	0	0
Fisher, p	5	1	2	2	1	0	Stockdale, p	5	1	2	0	3	0
Totals	46	4	13	13	11	1	Totals	46	6	8	15	9	4

Cincinnati	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	*—7
Washington	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6; Washington, 4. Two-base hits—Stockdale, Cartwright. Sacrifice hits—Murphy. Home runs—Holliday, Hoy, Fisher, Joyce. Stolen bases—Ward (2), Abbey. Double play—Joyce-Cartwright. First base on balls—By Fisher, 1; by Stockdale, 1. Struck out—By Fisher, 1. Passed balls—McGuire. Time, 1:40. Umpire—Emslie.

Brooklyn, 11; St. Louis, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 9.—In the second game today Clarkson and Hawley were batted out of the box, but Hawley continued to pitch, as Breitenstein refused to go in the second time. He was fined $100 and suspended indefinitely. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Cooley, lf	3	2	7	0	0	Shoch, cf	2	1	0	1	0
Fly, ss	1	3	3	2	2	L'Ch'nce, 1b	2	2	8	0	0
Miller, c	0	1	1	0	1	Corcoran, ss	1	2	1	2	0
Connor, 1b	1	3	6	0	0	Burns, rf	2	3	3	0	0
Shugart, cf	1	1	1	1	0	Daly, 2b	2	3	3	3	0
Quinn, 2b	2	2	4	5	0	Shindle, 3b	1	3	4	1	0
Peitz, 3b	1	1	0	3	0	Anders'n, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Hogan, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Kinslow, c	0	3	5	0	0
Br'ten's'n, p	0	0	1	3	0	Lucid, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Kennedy, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	15	27	16	2	Totals	11	23	27	6	0

St. Louis	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	7	—11

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Quinn, Shindle, Kennedy. Three-base hits—Connor. Stolen bases—La Chance, Hogan, Quinn. Double plays—Kennedy-Dailey-La Chance, Quinn-Connor. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 4; off Breitenstein, 2. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 1; by Kennedy, 7. Wild pitch—Kennedy. Time—2:20. Umpire—Hurst.

Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 4.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9.—Today's game was interesting until the seventh inning, when the Orioles batted out the game. Hemming's finger was split in the fifth inning by a liner from Nichols' bat and Esper was substituted. Game was called on account of darkness. Attendance, 1,600. The score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, cf	1	2	0	0	0	Kelley, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Clark, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Grim, c	0	0	2	3	0	Brou'rs, 1b	2	1	9	0	0
Nicol, rf	0	0	0	1	0	McGraw, 3b	3	3	1	2	0
Gilbert, 3b	0	2	0	3	0	Brodie, cf	1	2	1	1	0
Lut'nb'g, 1b	0	0	16	1	0	Reitz, 2b	1	2	3	2	0
Rich'dson, ss	0	1	3	5	0	Jennings, ss	1	1	1	3	0
Peffer, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	Robinson, c	0	4	7	0	0
Lake, 2b	0	0	0	2	0	Hemming, p	0	0	0	2	1
Wadsw'rth, p	1	2	0	2	0	Esper, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	9	24	20	0	Totals	9	17	24	9	1

Louisville	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—4
Baltimore	0	1	0	3	0	0	5	0	0—9

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 7. Two-base hits—Wadsworth, Brown, Reitz, McGraw. Three-base hit—Reitz. Stolen bases—Brown, Clark, McGraw, Jennings. Double plays—Richardson-Lutenberg; McGraw-Jennings-Brouthers. First on balls—Off Wadsworth, 3; off Hemming, 3; off Esper, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Gilbert, Jennings. Struck out—By Wadsworth, 1; by Hemming, 3; by Esper, 1. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Wild pitches—Wadsworth, 2. Time—2:15. Umpire—Keefe.

BASEBALL GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Minneapolis, Sioux City, Grand Rapids, and Milwaukee Win Sunday Games.

Milwaukee won two games from Indianapolis yesterday. Five thousand people saw Kansas City defeated by Grand Rapids and the chance of capturing the pennant from Sioux City correspondingly decrease. The standing of the clubs is now as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Sioux City	112	67	44	.604
Kansas City	113	66	47	.584
Minneapolis	111	62	49	.559
Toledo	107	56	51	.523
Grand Rapids	114	54	60	.474
Indianapolis	113	50	63	.443
Detroit	111	47	64	.423
Milwaukee	111	43	68	.387

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 9.—The Detroits were bowled down quite handily today in a bad fielding game. The Minneapolis players pounded Gayle hard and Jantzen fairly. The score:

Minneapolis	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	1	0	—12
Detroit	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	3	—8

Batteries—Fraser and Burrell; Gayle and Jantzen. Hits—Minneapolis, 17; Detroit, 11. Errors—Minneapolis, 7; Detroit, 6.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 9.—Two of the best games seen here this season were played today with Indianapolis. When Taylor went to bat in the third inning of the first game he was presented with a magnificent basket of flowers. The show his gratitude he made a three-base hit. The score:

Milwaukee	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	—7
Indianapolis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Batteries—Stimpe and Bolan; Phillips and Westlake. Hits—Milwaukee, 12; Indianapolis, 11. Errors—Milwaukee, 1; Indianapolis, 3.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 9.—The second game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. Attendance, 5,000. The score:

Milwaukee	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—7	
Indianapolis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2	

Batteries—Stephens and Boland; Pepper and Westlake. Hits—Milwaukee, 9; Indianapolis, 5. Errors—Milwaukee, 2; Indianapolis, 1.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 9.—The Huskers had on their batting clothes today and Luby was hit hard. The Swamp Angels could not solve Hart's delivery. Two of the three runs they made were given them on errors. One of the largest crowds of the season was in attendance. The game was called on account of darkness. The score:

Sioux City	0	4	5	2	1	1	0	0	—13	
Toledo	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1—4	

Batteries—Hart and Kraus; Luby and McFarland. Hits—Sioux City, 12; Toledo, 6. Errors—Sioux City, 3; Toledo, 3.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 9.—Grand Rapids took a full out of the Blues today by hitting the ball hard in the sixth inning, when they scored five runs on a two-bagger by Caruthers when the bases were filled, followed by a home run by Carroll. Attendance, 5,000. The score:

Kansas City	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—4
Grand Rapids	0	2	0	0	0	5	1	1	*—9	

Batteries—Darby and Stallings, Rhines and Spies. Hits—Kansas City, 9; Grand Rapids, 11. Error—Kansas City, 1.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION BALL GAMES.

Peoria Wins Two Games and Goes from Third to Second Place.

Peoria won two games from Quincy yesterday and was thereby advanced to second place in the percentage tables. The standing of the clubs to date is as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Rock Island	112	65	47	.580
Peoria	113	62	51	.549
Omaha	111	60	51	.541
Lincoln	110	59	51	.536
Jacksonville	110	56	54	.509
St. Joseph	110	55	55	.500
Des Moines	112	50	62	.446
Quincy	112	38	74	.339

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 9.—The game was only five innings, but Jacksonville could not have won had it been twenty innings. The score:

Rock Island	0	3	7	0	1	—11				
Jacksonville	1	2	0	0	2	—5				

Batteries—Andrews, Mauck, and Sage; Slagle and Lobeck. Hits—Rock Island, 4; Jacksonville, 0. Errors—Rock Island, 1; Jacksonville, 3.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 9.—The home team was defeated by the visitors in a seven inning contest today. Game was called to allow the clubs to take a train. The score:

St. Joseph	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	4		
Lincoln	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	6	

Batteries—King and Welch; Johnson and Speer. Hits—St. Joseph, 6; Lincoln, 8. Errors—St. Joseph, 1; Lincoln, 1.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 9.—Quincy fared a little better in the second game, but could not escape defeat. The score:

Peoria	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	—13
Quincy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Batteries—Beam and Armstrong; McDougall and Bolt. Hits—Peoria, 16; Quincy, 5. Errors—Peoria, 2; Quincy, 3.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 9.—In the first game today the visitors were shut out. The score:

Peoria	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—8
Quincy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Batteries—Figgemeier and Armstrong; Donnelly and Boland. Hits—Peoria, 9; Quincy, 3. Errors—Peoria, 2; Quincy, 4.

Miscellaneous Baseball Games.

At Madison, Ind.—Madison, 5; Indianapolis, 2.
At Assumption, Ill.—Pana, 12; Assumption, 8.
At Mascoutah, Ill.—Belleville Clerks, 4; Mascoutah, 2.

SCHACK AND PEARSON ARE WINNERS.

Result of the First National Bank Cycling Club Ten-Mile Road Race.

The ten-mile handicap road race of the First National Bank Cycling club run Saturday afternoon over the Douglas-Humboldt Park course was a successful as well as social event. The start was made at 4 o'clock, thirty men leaving the tape. The pace was hot and but eighteen finished. The summary:

	Handicap.	Time.
1. Otto J. Schack	4:30	28:50
2. John R. Netterstrom	6:30	31:30
3. A. W. Converse	5:00	30:15
4. George R. Doyle	6:15	31:52
5. John A. Anderson	4:00	30:08
6. Oscar Stitt	6:45	33:18
7. J. E. Hull	5:00	31:52
8. Ray R. Phelps	3:00	29:56
9. R. E. Cuthbert	4:00	31:08
10. J. W. Dunder	7:00	34:38
11. F. Pearson Jr.	scr'h	28:04
12. H. E. Rieke	3:00	31:15
13. R. A. Hunter	4:30	32:47
14. H. E. Berentson	5:00	34:12
15. James Stange	5:30	34:45
16. G. G. Douglas	scr'h	29:29
17. A. Lattmann	scr'h	29:52
18. B. J. O'Neill	3:00	38:10

F. Pearson Jr. won the time prize, riding a wheel of his own make. Otto J. Shack beside winning the race won second time prize.

Several officers of the bank and a number of the clerks witnessed the race from a tally-ho and there were several hundred spectators.

ROBERT J. THE FLEET.

CHAMPION PACER KNOCKED OVER ALL HARNESS RECORDS.

Only Westmont's Worthless 2:01¾ Is Left on the Books—Wonderful Speed of Last Thursday's Indianapolis Pacing Race—Its Best Bits Compared with the Record—Sex of the Champions—Alix Certain to Beat 2:04—Directly and Online—Terre Haute's Great Promise.

The more the marvelous race between Robert J. and Joe Patchen at Indianapolis last Thursday is analyzed the more its speed beauty—averaging 2:03¾—shines. Of course Robert J.'s victory overshadows everything else, but in the contest Joe Patchen showed wonderful quality and record, too, and in the second heat in 2:02¼ he led almost all the way and was inside 2:04 himself. That mile beat all harness records of all kinds except Westmont's 2:01¾, made here with a running mate in 1884—an irregular

ROBERT J., 2:02¼, B. G. (6), BY HARTFORD—GERALDINE.

bit of speed and of no account as a record, though a hint of time possibility by a future lateral gaited horse of supreme quality, such as is "Pa" Hamlin's 6-year-old gelding.

That 2:02¼ mile was a marvel in its fragments, too. Its third quarter in 29 seconds is a menace to the two-minute goal that seems so near and yet so far. That quarter was on top, too, of a half in 1:01½. But followed by a quarter in 32 seconds it checks a two-minute enthusiast. The third quarter beat Nancy Hanks' third quarter in 29¾ of the 1892 record mile of 2:04 at Terre Haute, Ind. Robert J.'s last quarter in better than 29¾ seconds in the first heat in 2:03¾ also equaled the trotting champion's fastest bit. And when it is considered that the Hartford gelding's speed pieces were in a race they outshine the carefully paced and artistically sustained fragments of the Nancy Hanks mile.

Wonderful Bits of Speed in It.

The last half mile of Robert J.'s first heat in 2:03¾ was better than 1:01¼ because he came from behind; the last half of his second heat was in better than 1:01 and the middle half of the heat in 1:00¾. The first half of the third heat was in 1:01¼. Joe Patchen fairly shared the honors of this fractional speed. He was in front as pacemaker nearly all the way.

Nancy Hanks' fastest halves were 1:01 in the Independence (Ia.) and Sedalia (Mo.) miles of 1892. Her fastest half in the Terre Haute 2:04 mile was 1:01¾. Maud S.'s fastest half was the last of her Chicago mile, 1:02, and Directum has gone a middle half in 1:01¼ and a last half in 1:01¾. All these were public bits. Alix's Terre Haute 2:05¼ mile had a last half of 1:01¼.

The speed of the noble Indianapolis race in fractions is worth reproducing. Here it is:

Heat.	TIME. 1qr.	2qr	3qr.	4qr.	Mile.
First	31¾	31¾	31½	29¾	2:03¾
Second	31¼	31¾	32	32	2:02¼
Third	30¾	32	31½	31¼	2:04¾

Robert J. has not reached his limit. He will probably go none this fall with a record of 2:02 or better.

Reduction of the Pacing Record.

In connection with his Indianapolis exploit the following table showing the gradual reduction of the pacing record from the day Pet first beat 2:20, forty-two years ago, will be of interest:

Pet, m. g., pedigree untraced, Union Course, L. I., Sept. 9, 1852; 2:18½.
Pocahontas, ch. m. (8), by Iroquois Cadmus, dam by by Shakspeare, Union Course, L. I., June 21, 1855 (to wagon), 2:17½.
Yankee Sam, dn. g., pedigree untraced, Urichsville, O., Oct. 21, 1869; 2:16½.
Sweetzer, gr. g. (9), by Tom Crowder, dam Lady Farlon, by Tom Hal, Cleveland, O., Oct. 3, 1877; 2:16.
Sleepy George, b. g., by Belmont Bill, Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1878; 2:15.
*Sweetzer, gr. g. (10), by Tom Crowder, Oakland, Cal., Dec. 25, 1878; 2:15.
Rowdy Boy, bl. g., by Bull Pup, East Saginaw, Mich., June 20, 1879; 2:15.
Sleepy Tom, ch. g. (11), by Tom Rolfe, dam by Sam Hazard, Columbus, O., July 16, 1879; 2:14½.
Sleepy Tom, ch. g. (11), by Tom Rolfe, Chicago, July 25, 1879; 2:12¼.
Little Brown Jug, br. g. (6), by Gibson's Tom Hal, dam Lizzie, by John Netherland, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 24, 1881; 2:11¾.
*Johnston, b. g. (6), by Joe Bassett, dam Cary mare, by Swetting's Ned Forrest, Chicago, Ill., July 19, 1883; 2:11¾.
*Johnston, b. g. (6), by Joe Bassett, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9, 1883; 2:10.
*Johnston, b. g. (7), by Joe Bassett, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3, 1884; 2:08¼.
*Direct, blk. h. (6), by Director, dam Echora, by Echo, Independence, Ia., Sept. 4, 1891; 2:08.
*Hal Pointer, b. g. (8), by Gibson's Tom Hal, dam Sweepstakes, by Knight's Snowheels, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 18, 1892; 2:05¼.
Mascot, b. g. (7), by Deceive, dam Miss Delmore, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 29, 1892; 2:04.
*Flying Jib, b. g. (8), by Algona, dam Middletown Mare, by Middletown, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1893; 2:04.
*Robert J., b. g. (6), by Hartford, dam Geraldine, by Jay Gould, Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 31, 1894; 2:03¾.
Robert J., b. g. (6), by Hartford, dam Geraldine, by Jay Gould, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 6, 1894; 2:02¼.

*Against time.

The champion is strictly trotting bred, being by Hartford, record 2:22¼, a son of Harold (sire of the ex-trotting queen, Maud S., 2:08¾) and Judith, by Mambrino Chief. His dam, Geraldine, is by Jay Gould, record 2:21½, one of the best sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian and sire of Pixley, 2:08¼, and many others.

The Sex of Harness Champions.

Lapes of Omaha, a valued critic and contributor, writes of the sex of champions thus interestingly:

A comparison of the sexes of the horses engaged in the record-reducing develops some interesting facts. Only one stallion has ever had to do with making a world's record at either the trotting or pacing gait. That one was Direct. He lowered the pacing record of Johnston, 2:06¾, to 2:06. During the eighty-eight years of trotting history since the record was under three minutes only fifteen horses have been concerned in making world's trotting records. Among these fifteen, the bare majority, eight, were geldings and their names appear ten times. On the other hand the names of the seven mares appear twenty-four times. Flora Temple reduced the record five times, finding it 2:27, leaving it 2:19¾, and reigning Queen almost eleven years. Goldsmith Maid reduced the record six times, 2:17¼ to 2:14. She was Queen almost seven years. Maud S. reduced the record seven times, 2:12¾ to 2:08¾. St. Julien wrested her crown, but only kept it twenty-three days. Jay Eye See also wrested it from her, but only wore it a single day. With these brief lapses of twenty-four days, Maud S. was Queen for eleven years and two months, the longest reign of any trotter since 1845.

Nancy Hanks reduced the record but three times, but her impression on the record was the most profound because she made her reductions in one year—1892—and the lowering of four and one-fourth seconds was the greatest amount by any one horse in one year. There can be no question but that among trotters the mare is the better horse.

Among the racers the opposite condition prevails. Only thirteen horses have had to do with the reduction of the world's pacing record, and eleven of these were geldings, one a stallion, and there was also one lone mare.

Among the pacers Johnston's name alone appears twice. The last candidate for honors, Robert J., who placed the harness record at 2:02¼, is also a gelding.

It is a problem for the physiologists why these are the facts. Why the notable trotting names are Nancy Hanks, Sunol, Maud S., Goldsmith Maid, and Flora Temple, all mares, while the notable pacers are Robert J., Mascot, Hal Pointer, Direct, Johnston, Little Brown Jug, Sleepy Tom, etc., all males.

Alix Certain to Beat 2:04.

Alix showed that she, too, has speed in reserve. The same afternoon as Robert J. beat Joe Patchen she trotted her mile with a losing break in 2:04¾. It was beautifully paced, too, considering her mishap, in :30¾, :31¼, :31, 31½—2:04¾. Alix is sure to beat Nancy Hanks' 2:04 before the season closes if she has fair luck. Alix's four fast miles this year have been made this way:

Tracks.	1qr.	2qr.	3qr.	4qr.	Mile.
Terre Haute, Aug. 16	:31¾	:33¾	:30¾	:30¾	2:05¼
Chicago, Aug. 21	:31¾	:31¾	:31¾	:30¾	2:05¾
Fort Wayne, Aug. 31	:31½	:31	:29¾	:30¾	2:05¾
Indianapolis, Sept. 6	:30¾	:31¼	:31	:31¾	2:04¾

Directly's mile in 2:10¼ was the other speed marvel of the Indianapolis meeting. But then Directly is a marvel and a future pacing champion himself if all goes well. He is likely to pace a mile in 2:10 or better before fall, wonderful doings for a 2-year-old.

The performance of Online at Des Moines Saturday is worth notice. The great young

WITH HIS OLD FLOCK.

THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER PREACHES AT UNITY CHURCH.

Congregation Composed Largely of People Who Had Received His Religious Tuition for Years—He Returns to New York Today—The Rev. W. B. Riley Presents a Strong Plea for Liberal Education—Dr. Lawrence Shows How Men Can Live Above Circumstances.

The Rev. Robert Collyer of New York preached in Unity Church yesterday morning to a congregation composed largely of men and women who had listened for years to the words and teaching of this man. The voice of the venerable divine trembled with emotion as he referred to the old associations and the coming generations. As Mr. Collyer ascended the platform the organ softly gave forth a beautiful arrangement of "Home, Sweet Home." In his opening prayer, Mr. Collyer referred to the "dear old sanctuary in which we are now gathered, endeared to us by the associations and the lives, where now is represented the springtime, summer, and autumn of life, amid that spirit which brings us all together when the cradle shall meet with the casket, and where we can and shall be the old 'ourselves' for this short while."

The sermon was based on scriptural description found in John, xii., 29, where the people stood about Jesus, and when there was a loud noise some declared it was thunder, while others heard it as the voice of angels.

"Angels were God's messengers," he said, "coming and going at a time when the heavens seemed more neighborly to the souls than they now do. There was a time when it was believed we must see and hear them, have them sit at our table and talk with them in our own tongue. It is also evident the old books gave a wider meaning to these messengers than we do, all the prophets, deacons, and elders being angels. One unworthy limitation belongs to the olden time. Nowhere is woman mentioned as an angel, yet many of them were inspired and worthy of the distinction. Now angels are always human."

The work of the lightning, the earthquake, the fury of the waves, all were described as angels sent forth to do the will of God, and in the affairs of State, nation, and condition the angels of guidance were manifest.

"The men who stood about Christ," Mr. Collyer continued, "may have been sincere, but there was a clearly defined line between them. One had large chambers of what might be termed imagination and heard the voice of the angel, while the other was compact and square, and heard only the thunder. The same comparisons apply to the artist and the anatomist, the poet and the scientist. Each type of mankind must remain true to itself. With all reverence for the square head and practical mind, we honor the heart that understands the flash of lightning, the manhood that hears the voice of the angel and sees the fruit of goodness. I oppose the superstition that attempts to heal by faith when all the skill of the surgeon is required. We want none of the calico miracles or the wild rose claimed to have been given out of the spirit world. When we sow such lies we must reap lies. It is the heart and insight that can transmute into diviner truth the life and soul of man. In this age the angel vanishes, according to scientists, but if we take the grand, wide angelhood to heart we will find it has never left the world, but is coming thicker and faster. They have come already in the bars of sunshine of summer, the meanest flowers inspire thoughts too deep for emotion, they are looking forth from the eyes of children, are found in the stalwart footsteps of those who fought the great battles. Blessed are we who see more than the botanist in the summer flowers and blossoms, with hearts that are the heavenly intent. We are far removed from the old ideas. Should an angel stand here by my side we would run away pell mell, and I would not dare anticipate the pictures that would appear tomorrow morning in the Chicago and New York papers.

"The angels come to me in the voice of the woman who is now with God; in the guise of the daughter who beholds the face of her Father in heaven; in the voices of the birds in the woods twenty-three years ago, when all was smoke and flame, the voice of an angel was heard when one who has often sat in this ministry telegraphed 'have sent 1,400 loaves of bread, what next?' The world was never so full of angels, and the lightning lent its power in transmitting the messages of sympathy and aid. It is not where we can find the angels, but where we miss them. I can tell where the angel has been turned from my door, at a time when the collar was struck from the neck of the slave. It was a long time before I could receive that truth.

"From the snow line of winter we call to the springtime of life to let the doors of the heart swing easy. Beautiful and wonderful is the deepness and nearness of God, the divineness of life."

At the close of the services the snowy-haired divine was surrounded by those who had formed his congregation in the past. Mr. Collyer returns to New York this morning.

HIS PLEA FOR LIBERAL EDUCATION.

The Rev. W. B. Riley Preaches in Behalf of the Young.

"A Plea for Liberal Education" was the purpose of the Rev. W. B. Riley's morning sermon yesterday at the Calvary Baptist Church. How well the most advanced learning can be made compatible with pure Christianity the preacher instanced by the citing the example of St. Paul, second to none among the apostles for faith and zeal and second to none among the cultured Gentiles he addressed in the learning of the schools.

"But Pauls," he said, "cannot be trained in schools where morals are reckoned as of minor importance and the air is rife with atheism. Such is the state of things in many of the greater universities today, while in the special schools the material is made everything and the spiritual almost or altogether scoffed at or despised. I have no question that when Paul stood before Festus the enthusiasm of religion was the thing that most impressed that cold listener. But through that enthusiasm ran those flashes of study and learning that showed him conversant with both the new religion and the methods of the schools as employed in explanation, argument, and defense. Festus could not criticise his language or find fault in his logic, and so feeling himself unable to meet his eloquence he employed that cheapest method of answering the man who had overwhelmed him in argument by saying: 'Paul, thou art beside thyself. Much learning hath made thee mad.' The words of Festus bear witness to the apostle's greatness."

Dr. Riley does not think that even in the present comparatively enlightened generation there is sufficient interest taken in the higher culture.

"When a young woman has seen the plodding seventeenth year out and is about to enter society," said he, "there is often a great ado made. Days are spent in preparation for the event of her entrance into its fascinating yet often frivolous ways. When at last the long sighed for hour arrives there is welcome and congratulation, there is feasting and music and dancing, and in that night everything goes for her sake, who, at sweet 18, enters the gay circle. Think as you may, however, I believe and I say all this expense and jubilee would be more appropriate if the friends had been invited and the family rejoiced on the morning when the little tot of 6 years had made her début in school, or the night in which the awkward son of 17 entered the higher school to get the highest learning. What these children will be to society when they enter it, what to the home, to friends, to religion, to the world, depends far more upon their début in school than on their entrance into polite circles. Two generations ago fathers thought the average boys and girls should go to school until they could cipher by the rule of four, whatever that means. Today we have larger views. We think the girl should graduate from the public school, and the high school course is worth her time and trouble. The boys must be apt in figures, correct in spelling, and must graduate in a business college before we think their education complete. If he proposes shining in society the girl takes a few lessons in music and painting, a few in German and French, and when she has a vocabulary of 2,000 English words and four dozen foreign, she is fully equipped and must be hurried into society. If the case be that of a boy he is given a few months or a year in his specialty and then he hurries to the bivouac of life.

"Now the father's larger notion of life has often inspired a son to nobler things than he would have thought of if left alone, but again a father's narrow notion of liberal learning has many a time crushed the hope from out of a filial heart, who, had his larger ideal been helped, might have proved to be a Paul in intellectual power. So this I say to those of you who are blessed with children. If they are bright and long for the largest learning be willing to help and not to hinder even though your thoughts do not harmonize perfectly with theirs. Conservatism is most often right as against the dream of the possible and the purpose to attempt it; but not always. If the children dream of much learning better not discourage them, for with your help a son may yet shine in the narrow, noble galaxy of deathless names."

CAN LIVE ABOVE CIRCUMSTANCES.

Dr. Lawrence Presents Paul as a Type for All Humanity.

"Living Above Circumstances" was the subject of an interesting sermon delivered by Dr. William M. Lawrence at the Second Baptist Church, Morgan and Monroe streets, yesterday morning. Dr. Lawrence used the life of the Apostle Paul in Rome as an illustration of his theory that a man's life may be satisfactory, both to himself and others, even though he be bound down by unfortunate circumstances over which he has no control.

"Paul, by his sublime faith in Jesus Christ," said Dr. Lawrence, "rose above the unfortunate circumstances in which he was placed and was content to be pointed at insultingly as the man who had come to Rome to tell the Romans that Christ, a Nazarene, was a god above their gods. Paul could stand ridicule. There is no greater compliment than being attacked. It shows influence. If you have no influence you will never be attacked."

Dr. Lawrence used this episode in Paul's history to show that there was little harm done by religious controversy. On the contrary, he said he believed it often resulted in great good by bringing the subject of Christianity forcibly before the world.

"Paul could stand controversy," said Dr. Lawrence, "because he had faith in the ultimate outcome. When the question 'Who is this Jesus?' became a subject of great agitation in Rome Paul rejoiced because he knew that public interest was being aroused. He rose above his immediate circumstances, as all men can if they have, as Paul had, a sublime faith in Jesus Christ."

TRIBUTE TO THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Sermon Delivered by the Rev. Frank M. Bristol at Evanston.

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol spoke on "Our Teachers and Our Common Schools" at the First Methodist Church, Evanston, yesterday. He said in part:

"The common school was a child of the reformation and popular education is one of the characteristic enlightening agencies of Protestant Christianity. Humanity has not waited until now to learn that education is the fountain of literature, the cradle of genius, the germ of science, art, and law, and the basis of civil society, the light and glory of national life. It is not matter for wonder that the most splendid minds have been ambitious to give their country and their common humanity the highest of all philosophies, the noblest of all sciences, the most refining of all arts—the philosophy, science of education. Not only have great minds been ambitious to give the world a correct system of education, but they have also willingly acknowledged the profession and work of teacher to be the most honorable, patriotic, and useful to which learning and genius can address themselves. We are indebted to the military heroes who have led armies to liberty, winning victories, but if Moltke was right in saying 'The Prussian schoolmaster won the battle of Sadowa' then back of the world's victorious armies, making heroes and heroism possible, are the first benefactors—the teachers and educators who have instructed the people in the principles for which armies have contended.

"When Protestant Christianity came to this country in the faith of our ancestors it began to educate. As in Germany, so in America, it established the common school. It put the school teacher at work with the statesman and preacher laying the novel and intellectual foundation of free government. You can from that day to this follow the star of empire by following the schoolhouse. And as a result of its influence the United States in spite of its youth, its rapid growth, and its mixed populations, stands beside Germany leading the nations of the world in the low percentage of its illiteracy and the high average of its intelligence. When Lowell said: 'The opening of the first grammar school was the opening of the first trench against monopoly in church and State,' he gave us the philosophy of self-government. One of the grandest and most hopeful things that can be said of this country is that 12,000,000 of the future citizens are now in our common schools, and nearly $125,000,000 are annually invested in their education."

CELEBRATE A CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

Large Congregations at the Morning and Evening Sessions of Fowler Church.

An unusually large congregation gathered yesterday at Fowler Church, Millard avenue and Twenty-third street, to celebrate the second anniversary of the church's establishment. Dr. Earl Cranston of Cincinnati preached in the morning from the text, "If I be lifted up from the earth I will draw all men unto me." The church was decorated with potted plants and cut flowers. In addition to the sermon preached by Dr. Cranston the congregation listened to a few remarks from the Rev. H. D. Atchison, the pastor of the church, along the line of the progress made in the church since its dedication. It now carries only a nominal debt, which it is hoped will be speedily lifted. The evening's service consisted of singing by the Calumet Male Quartet and an address by Dr. George W. Gray of Epworth House, who spoke of the forward movement among young people toward the betterment of the ignorant and lower classes. The customary Epworth League meeting was held before the evening service and resolved itself into a praise service in commemoration of the day of the church dedication and its subsequent progress.

TO ADOPT A RITUAL.

IMPORTANT FEATURE OF KEELEY LEAGUE CONVENTION THIS WEEK.

Opens Tomorrow at Colorado Springs, and Delegates from All the States Will Be Present—An Immense Auditorium Has Been Especially Prepared for the Occasion—Present Officers of the National Association—Woman's Auxiliary to Be Represented in Force.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Fourth National convention of the Keeley League will be held here Sept. 11, 12, and 13. The first two were held in Dwight, Ill., in 1892, in February and September respectively. Chicago was the seat of the third, held a year ago, at which time and place the first national convention of the Woman's Auxiliary Keeley League met. The beginning was small, but the advancement has simply been marvelous. Even the Chicago convention, held under circumstances most auspicious for a large attendance, was composed of only 301 delegates, while the woman's auxiliary added only 59 more. These represented 135 local leagues scattered through 31 States and Territories, not counting one in Canada. Eleven State Keeley Leagues had then been chartered, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Maryland, Indiana, Tennessee, Colorado, in the order given. The aggregate membership of all the leagues a year ago was estimated at 19,000.

Fully 2,000 delegates are expected at this fourth convention, including the Woman's Auxiliary, which has practically the same basis of representation. In Colorado alone there are two dozen leagues. The work of organization has been pushed until almost every State and Territory is represented.

A thorough preparation for the convention has been made. An auditorium, 100x190 in size, with an all-around gallery, in which several thousand people can be comfortably seated, has been hurried to completion in time for the event. In the erection of this big building Colorado Springs will greatly crowd its rivals as the convention city of the West. A pleasurable feature of the convention, to come as an aftermath, will be excursions to points of interest in this Switzerland of America Friday and Saturday. The circuit of the loop will be made, including the ascent of Marshall Pass and a visit to Grand Junction and hunting and fishing expeditions in the White River country. The great Cripple Creek gold camp will be visited Saturday. Monday Denver will throw open its doors to all returning delegates.

A question of much interest to be settled by the convention is that of a ritual. It has been prominent in the discussions of the leagues, local and State, throughout the year, and will doubtless be settled next week. It is proposed to confer three degrees—one upon graduation, the second and third in one and two years following respectively. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

The league was chartered by the State of Illinois Nov. 11, 1892. The following are the present officers:

President, Col. Andrew J. Smith, Governor of the National Military Home, Leavenworth County, Kas.; Vice-Presidents, Prof. J. W. Vandervoort, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Joseph W. Horton, Nashville, Tenn.; O. M. Shanklin, Trenton, Mo.; Secretary and Treasurer, John M. Kelley, Pittsburg, Pa.; Executive Board: O. W. Nash, Chicago, Chairman; Col. T. P. Brown, Meriden, Miss.; H. S. Elliott, Chicago; John H. Gillispie, Burlington, Ia.; Thomas E. Barry, Lexington, Mass.

In addition there is a list of State Chairmen as follows: Alabama, W. F. Parker, Troy; Arizona, J. B. Woodward, Phœnix; Arkansas, J. L. Hendrick, Fort Smith; California, Jesse L. Hurlbut, Santa Barbara; Colorado, J. T. Dudley, Colorado Springs; Connecticut, E. S. Waples, West Haven; Delaware, Henry Hixon, Wilmington; Florida, Frank Clark, Bartow; Georgia, J. B. F. Lumpkins, Rome; Illinois, H. S. Elliott, Chicago; Indiana, Frank C. English, Indianapolis; Iowa, L. S. Truesdell, Des Moines; Kansas, Ed McLennon, Topeka; Kentucky, S. F. Embry, Hopkinsville; Louisiana, Hon. Lionel Adams, New Orleans; Maine, Charles S. Hamilton, Beddeford; Massachusetts, Rufus S. Carpenter, Melrose Highlands; Maryland, John M. Bone, Ellicott City; Michigan, R. Lee Page, Ionia; Minnesota, James R. Bennett Jr., St. Cloud; Mississippi, John L. Spink, Meridian; Missouri, J. H. Philips, Kansas City; Montana, Chance L. Harris, Butte; Nebraska, W. J. Cole, Blair; New Hampshire, Hall D. Richardson, North Conway; New Jersey, Will R. Dabb, Orange; New Mexico, W. R. Blodgett, Eddy; New York, J. W. Vandervoort, Mount Vernon; North Carolina, Isaac A. Sugg, Greenville; North Dakota, F. Francis, Grand Fork; Ohio, John E. Hopley, Bucyrus; Oklahoma, C. H. Hegian, Oklahoma City; Oregon, J. M. Souers, Lebanon; Pennsylvania, F. A. Wheeler, Tionesta; Rhode Island, R. F. C. Browne, Providence; South Carolina, Edward H. Lawton, Charleston; South Dakota, C. Dewitt, Del Rapids; Tennessee, John E. Turney, Nashville; Texas, R. M. Johnston, Houston; Vermont, William C. Canning, Montpelier; Virginia, John P. Keville, Norfolk; Washington, John McArthur, Seattle; District of Columbia, R. S. Boswell, Washington; West Virginia, Dryden Donnelly, Charleston; Wisconsin, F. M. Cutler, Milwaukee; Cuba, C. W. Smith, Santiago de Cuba.

The Woman's Auxiliary will be here in force. The Executive committees of the league and auxiliary sit together in considering specific questions when desirable. The auxiliary officers are as follows:

President, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyle Saxon, New Orleans; Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Eugene Banks, Chicago; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Jennie A. Harbin, Hagerstown, Md.; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Ida B. Cole, Chicago; Chaplain, Mrs. Mary A. Clardy, Kansas City; Executive committee, Mrs. Belle Welch, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Harry E. Insley, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Mrs. Clara Knight, Toledo, O.; Mrs. Ellen M. Watson, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Dr. Broughton, Dwight, Ill.

PITKIN AND BROOKS

RETAIL CHINA MERCHANTS,

Columbus Memorial Building—State and Washington-sts.

SPECIAL DRESDEN LAMP SALE....

Princess size, each..... $5.50

Medium Banquet size, each..... $9.00

Large Banquet size, each.... $12.25

New Coloring Effects and Designs, completed with B. & H. Central Draft Burners and Silk Shades, with Deep Flounce embroidered Chiffon in various colors.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

SEPTEMBER SALE OF

Lace Curtains, Window Drapery, Door Drapery, Furniture Drapery Brass & Iron Beds, Fancy Furniture, Carpets & Mattings Bedding, Linens,

1/2 and 2/3 Usual Prices.

It's our Annual Sale. The reductions are heavy. Your advantage lies in buying NOW if you care to save.

Brass Beds.

English Brass Beds, 1-in. pillars, cast mounts, and extended foot rail, price $25.00, reduced to..... $18.00

Same style in canopy top, price $37.50, reduced to..... $25.00

English Brass Beds, 1¼-inch pillars, all sizes, prices $35.00, reduced to..... $22.50

Same style in canopy top, price $50.00, reduced to..... $33.00

Brass Beds, exclusive patterns, manufactured for us only by the Adams & Westlake Co., prices reduced about one-third, to.....$22.50, $35, $45.00

Heavy Canopy Brass Beds, furnished complete, with 1¼-inch pillars, Turkish box spring, hair mattress, spread, drapery, roll or pillows, $100 value, reduced to.. $67.00

Iron Beds.

A good line plain and brass-trimmed, all at prices commensurate with the above, and some as low as..... $4.75

Bedding.

$5.00 Pure Wool Blankets, scarlet or gray, 11-4 size, reduced to $3.75 and..... $3.50

$7.50 Pure Lamb's Wool 5-Pound Blankets, 11-4 size, reduced to..... $5.00

$10.00 Pure Lamb's Wool Blankets, 11-4 size, reduced to..... $7.50

$5.00 Down Quilts, full size, reduced to..... $3.75

$7.50 Down Quilts, full size, reduced to..... $5.00

65c Ready-Made 81x90 Sheets, reduced to..... 50c

$10.00 Combination Hair Mattress, 40 pounds, best satin ticks, reduced to..... $7.50

$15.00 pure Hair Mattress, satin ticks, 40 pounds, one or two pieces, reduced to..... $11.75

Lace Curtains.

Worth up to $5.00—Nottingham Lace Curtains reduced to $1.00, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.00.

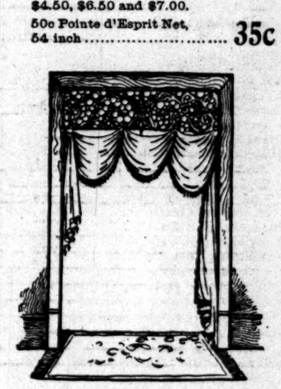
Worth up to $12.00—Irish Point Lace Curtains reduced to $1.95, $2.75, $5.00 and $6.50.

Worth up to $20.00—Brussels Lace Curtains reduced to $4.75, $6.50, $10.00 and $13.50.

Worth up to $8.00—Ruffled Lace Curtains reduced to $2.10, $3.75 and $5.00.

Worth up to $12.00—Swiss Tambour Lace Curtains reduced to $3.75, $4.50, $6.50 and $7.00.

50c Pointe d'Esprit Net, 54 inch..... 35c



$4.50 and $5.00 Satin Damask, Silk and Wool Draperies, reduced to..... $2.50

$6.00 and $7.00 French Damasks, Brocatelles, Satin Tapestries—all new and artistic—reduced to..... $3.75

Cotton Derby Tapestries, fringed, about half—now $6.50 and..... $3.75

Oriental Tapestries, for hangings or furniture coverings, about half—now $6.75 to..... $2.50

Extra Low Figures on Turkish Couches and Fancy Odd Pieces of Furniture.

Rope Portieres, the newest, the best, reduced to $3.75, $5.00, $6.50 and $10.00.

$12.00—never sold for less—Heavily Embroidered Bagdad Curtains, for hangings or furniture covers, reduced to..... $6.75

$35.00 Kiskelim Rugs reduced to..... $20.00

$12.00 Saddle Bags reduced to..... $5.00

Carpet Department.

Royal Javanese Wiltons.

These are made exactly like the full regular Wilton Carpets, are fine soft patterns in oriental and subdued colorings, look as well as the genuine Wiltons, and will wear equal to the $2.50 grade. Ours is the only house owning them. We got them at a price and place them in this sale at, per yard..... 65c

Royal Jav. Wilton Rugs,

Made just like the carpets, size 27x60, elegant assortment of patterns—you can't get them elsewhere—each..... $1.50

Fur Rugs,

Made from fine selected skins, generous size; white, gray or black..... $2.25

Ingrains.

We'll throw into this sale this week our entire stock of BEST ALL-WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS, goods usually selling from 75c to 85c a yard, elegant, heavy, serviceable, pretty—your choice from the best, per yard..... 60c

Axminster Rugs.

The large size, will cover an entire floor 9x12 feet, the product of the celebrated "Read," fully worth $35.00..... $27.50

Jap Matting, Cotton Warp.

Matting with the cotton warp is much higher in price, more flexible, more durable than the straw warp Jap Matting—all our plain and fancy patterns go this sale at, per yard..... 25c

Linen Department. First Floor, South Aisle.

Table Cloth and Napkin Values.

Unusual merit at unusual prices. Our finest cut down. Irish Linen Table Cloths, all sizes up to five yards long:

$20.00 Table Cloths reduced to..... $12.50
$15.00 Table Cloths reduced to..... $9.00
$15.00 Napkins, per dozen, reduced to..... $10.00
$12.00 Napkins, per dozen, reduced to..... $8.50

66-inch Full Bleached Damask cut down from 80c to..... 60c

Complete, $3.75.

Hemstitched Damask Sets, 8x10, that were $10, now..... $8.00

Hemstitched Damask Sets, 8x12, that were $12, now..... $9.00

Great reductions from regular and former prices on all remnants of Bleached and Cream Table Linens, half dozen lots of odd Napkins and bundles of odd or slightly soiled Towels will be a feature of this sale.

Banquet Lamps. On the second floor we offer in connection with our September sale great values in Lamps of all kinds.

SPECIAL—Gold and Onyx Banquet Lamp, fine onyx shaft, fitted with the celebrated B. & H. burner and fancy spreading paper shade, complete..... $3.75

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"Fall of 1894."

We safely say that there is not a single new fabric, garment, or product of merit and absolute trustworthiness, fashioned by the best artisans of Europe and America for fall '94, which is not NOW displayed in complete assortments in this great store, *and at prices which are as low as it is possible to make them—not nearly as low elsewhere.*

Never before in September have we been able—as we are now—to offer so many desirable bargains in every one of our hundred departments—our prices throughout have never been so low.

More conspicuous than ever does this establishment stand out as *"the thoroughly first-class shopping headquarters,"* and we are always pleased to demonstrate this fact to strangers and visitors to Chicago.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Millinery for Autumn.

The most beautiful styles of English street Hats and imported designs in Bonnets—products of our own workrooms—are now ready, and our ADVANCE SALE begins today.

A great variety of Imported Flowers and Feathers and untrimmed Felts are included in this sale—at prices which we desire to have placed in comparison with any others quoted in Chicago for equal qualities.

This is an economical opportunity in Fine Millinery which will certainly receive the attention of early, careful buyers.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Silks—*"Fall Opening."*

The Fall Opening in our Silk Department occurs today. It is with the greatest satisfaction that we announce this grand display to be just as we would wish it—*complete and presenting advantages (in greatest variety and lowest prices) not to be found anywhere else.*

Black Silks—comprising all grades in general use and a great variety of fancy and novelty weaves not shown elsewhere in this city—aggregating about two hundred exclusive designs. In a special ADVANCE SALE we offer:

20 pieces Black Bengaline Crystals..... *Actual value $1.25,* 75c
40 pieces Black Satin Duchesse..... *Excellent value at $2,* $1.19

We also direct attention to our **27-inch Black Taffeta Silk** for skirting.

Plain Colored Silks—in a perfect assortment of Surahs, Taffetas, Failles, Bengalines, Satin Duchesse, etc. Also a new fabric (in street and evening shades), guaranteed not to slip, *"Gros de Londres."*

Novelty Silks—In this department the stock is very large and interesting, as it comprises all the latest ideas of French, Swiss, and domestic manufacture, such as

Faille Faconne Impres, Pekin Moire Faconne, Faconne Lance, Faconne Royale, Faconne Quadrille, Barre Glace, Reps Pastille, Reps Losange, Droguet Jardiniere,

Armure Faconne, Faille Hatienne, Reps Pointelle, Faconne Barre, Pompadour Armure, Armure Marquise, Armure Velours, Damier Faconne, Muscovite Faconne Glace,

In the Basement Salesroom—*we offer:*

50 pieces 24-inch Black Habutai..... *Value 60c,* 37½c
25 pieces 27-inch Black Habutai..... *Value 85c,* 47½c
25 pieces Fancy Pointelle Taffetas, street and evening shades.. *Value $1,* 75c

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"September Bargains."

—In Dress Goods

This Advance Sale of Autumn Dress Goods occurs in the Basement Salesrooms, where we are now displaying the largest assortment of inexpensive Dress Goods carried by any house in America.

150 pieces All-Wool Fancy Mixed and Checked Suitings,
150 pieces All-Wool Fancy Stripe Serges,
150 pieces All-Wool Heavy Canvas Suitings,
These goods are all 50 to 54 inches wide and are good values at $1.00 and $1.25. } 50c

150 pieces All-Wool Imported Black Goods in neat figures and fancy effects—*Special*..... 50c
150 pieces All-Wool Novelty Weaves..... 35c
150 pieces All-Wool Plain Colored Suitings..... 25c

—In Kid Gloves

We offer at special sale in Basement Salesroom, beginning today, extreme bargains in Ladies' new, fresh Kid and Suede Gloves—Dressed Kid Gloves in black and colors—Undressed Kid Gloves in colors—sizes and assortment of colors for Fall wear complete—at..... 65c

At a good restaurant

you often order those delicate dishes with delicious sauces, which you do not have at home. But did it ever occur to you that with

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF,

as a stock or basis, you could have those very dishes made in your own kitchen?

Miss Maria Parloa

tells you how.

100 of her recipes sent postpaid by Dauchy & Co., 27 Park Place, New York.

FURNITURE

Largest stock of HONEST MADE, Highly Polished Fine and Medium Furniture in Chicago. Luxurious Upholstery. Best Quality Curled Hair Mattresses, etc. Get prices everywhere, then call on us and be convinced that our prices are LOWEST on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,

222 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

FURS OUR UNEQUALED FUR GARMENTS AT SUMMER PRICES.

A. BISHOP & CO., 166 State-st.

KNOX World-Renowned Hats Absolutely Correct. Fall Styles Are Ready.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., 191 and 193 State-st.